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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1931.

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LEAGUE COUNCIL GIVES JAPAN NOTICE TO QUIT.



The Indian Round Table Conference appears to be drawing to a fairly satisfactory conclusion. Gandhi, one of the outstanding personalities, is shown above at one of the gatherings held in his honour.

"DAILY HERALD" CANARD.
ROUND TABLE'S FUTURE.
GOOD PROGRESS EVIDENT.

London, Oct. 22. Categorical denial is given to a *Daily Herald* report that the National Government, if returned to power, would end the Round Table Conference. The Secretary for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, to-day said that the Conference will continue so long as there is work it can usefully do. In the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference, Lord Peel, the Chairman of the finance sub-committee, in order to dispose of minor differences regarding the scope of the proposed expert committee on finance, suggested a modification which, after a brief discussion, was accepted. Accordingly the general principles laid down in the Sub-Committee report will be taken as the basis for drafting the appropriate clauses of the Bill and the two committees will be set up. The first will investigate questions connected with the States' contribution and similar matters, and the second will be a fact-finding committee, to provide the material on which the final decisions as to taxation and other financial details will be taken. Before the end of the conference, the British Government will advance recommendations as to the best method of consulting the parties concerned on points left over after these committees have reported.—*British Wireless.*

THE DOLLAR HANGS FIRE.
SILVER DOWN, BUT MARKET STEADY.

Despite the fact that silver is down 3/16ths in London and 1/4th in New York the Hongkong dollar remained unchanged at 1s. 2 1/4d. this morning. The market in London opened quiet, with China selling and speculators alone buying. It became steadier later, with an absence of American selling. The London-New York cross-rate receded somewhat to 3.93 1/8. The local market is rather steadier than yesterday, with a nominal rate of 1s. 3 7/8d., but no business is reported. Shanghai is also rather steadier at 1s. 7 1/4d. At the moment, there are no special features in the Hongkong market, the unchanged dollar being a not unexpected reaction of the decline of the past two days.

Sleight of Hand in Pawnshop.
TWO FOREIGNERS ACCUSED.

Sleight of hand is said to have entered into a trick by which two foreigners are alleged to have defrauded a Wanchai pawnbroker. According to the pawnbroker, a foreigner of fair complexion appeared at his shop on October 17, and pawned a ring mounted on a precious stone worth \$1,000 for \$500. The same night he returned with another ring value at \$100, which he pawned for \$50. The next day, the pawnbroker says, he came back with another foreigner of dark complexion, whom he introduced as a prospective purchaser for the \$50 ring. Some time was spent by the second foreigner in examining the ring, after which he redeemed the article. Minute Inspection. The following night, the same two foreigners again visited the shop. The transaction on this occasion concerned the \$1,000 ring still on pawn. If on the previous occasion the inspection had been minute, it on this occasion was even more careful. The gentleman with the dark complexion the pawnbroker stated, took out a magnifying glass and subjected the ring to a searching scrutiny. He found nothing wrong but apparently the transaction at this stage encountered a hitch through insufficient money. The pawnbroker whose attention was diverted by another customer, was informed that they would return the following day to redeem the \$1,000 ring. A Clever Imitation. Not until they had left the shop was it discovered that the ring left behind was only a clever imitation. The genuine ring allegedly had been taken away by the foreigners who had effected a substitution. Yesterday, the Police were called to investigate the case concerning another pawnshop at West Point, where two foreigners had been detained upon an accusation of attempting to palm off a fake ring. Two Men Charged. Before Mr. Williams at the Central Magistracy this morning, two foreigners, namely Ioan Teiffilovich Nowachinsky, (42), a Pole, and Abdul Hodan (33), a native of Persia, were charged with larceny by a trick of a ring from the Tung Hing Pawnshop of 49 Jardine's Bazaar, Wanchai, which valued it at \$500, and with conspiring, combining or confederating together to bring about such larceny. The Pole was described as a merchant, and the Persian as a music-hall artist. (Continued on Page 7.)

CALLED UPON TO WITHDRAW BY NOVEMBER 16.
DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS AFTERWARDS.
TOKYO SHOCKED.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE at Geneva have drafted a resolution, virtually giving Japan notice to quit in Manchuria. The resolution was read to a full session of the Council by M. Briand, but at the request of the Japanese and Chinese delegates, who desire to obtain instructions from their governments, discussion was adjourned until to-morrow.

The resolution recalls the efforts of the League and the signatories of the Paris Pact to prevent aggravation of the Manchurian dispute and the assurances given by both the Japanese and Chinese Governments, as well as the statement of the Japanese Government that it has no territorial designs in Manchuria.

The resolution then calls upon the Japanese Government to proceed with the evacuation of its troops into the railway zone, setting November 16 as the definite date for completion, and charges the Chinese Government with the duty of making arrangements to ensure the safety of Japanese in Manchuria, requesting China to associate foreign representatives with the Chinese authorities designated for that purpose.

On the completion of the withdrawal of Japanese troops, the League recommends the appointment of a joint conciliation committee to examine the questions outstanding between them and in particular those arising from the present incidents. The resolution provides for a meeting of the Council on November 16, or earlier if necessary, to receive a report of the progress made in carrying out the League's recommendations.

A message from Tokyo this afternoon states that surprise and perplexity is expressed in official circles at the League's "unexpected action" in presenting its resolution, the terms of which are authoritatively declared to be "largely impossible for Japan to accept."

THE RIDDLE OF THE FIVE POINTS.

Geneva, Oct. 22. The League Council has resolved to call upon the Japanese Government immediately to begin progressively with the withdrawal of Japanese troops into the Railway Zone, which movement should be completed by November 16 when the Council will meet again. As compared with the resolution adopted by the Council in September, to-day's draft resolution is very interesting both by reason of what it includes and by what it omits.

Pact of Peace.

In the first place, mention is made of the Paris Pact for the Renunciation of War and also of the Nine-Power Treaty, neither of which was mentioned in the earlier resolution. This tends both to strengthen the present resolution and to place it on a wider basis.

It is also noteworthy that the date for the total withdrawal of Japanese troops is very definitely fixed for November 16.

It is recommended that direct negotiations between China and Japan should begin as soon as evacuation has been completed and not concurrently therewith, a provision which gives satisfaction to one of the Chinese demands.

No foreign supervision of the withdrawal of Japanese troops is suggested, but China is asked to consent to the presence of

representatives of other Powers, who will follow the execution of arrangements for ensuring the safety of the lives and property of Japanese subjects in Manchuria.

There is no mention in the draft resolution of the recognition of the rights of either of the Powers under existing treaties, though both the Chinese and Japanese Governments are to begin direct negotiations on all outstanding questions as soon as evacuation has been completed. Such questions will include the recent incidents as well as the existing difficulties in connexion with the railways in Manchuria. There is, however, no allusion to the alleged Japanese demands, as reported from Tokyo, of any indemnity payable on account of railways built with Japanese capital.

Neither the Chinese nor Japanese delegates were prepared to comment upon the text of the Council's resolution to-night. It is believed that they are awaiting instructions from their respective governments before they will be in a position to express an opinion.

No Default.

British circles at Geneva are of the opinion that the Council's suggestion for the settlement of the Manchurian crisis will not be allowed to go by default.

It is understood that the representative of the Japanese Government

British Gesture of Financial Strength.

U.S. CREDIT REPAYED.

NO GRACE ASKED OR REQUIRED.

KEEN INTEREST IN LAVAL TALKS.

WORLD ECONOMY.

London, Oct. 22. Despite preoccupation with the election campaign, Britain is taking the keenest interest in the Laval-Hoover conversations, the extreme importance of which is fully realized.

While recognizing that definite decisions are not immediately to be expected four days, the newspapers here have expressed satisfaction at the assurances from both Paris and Washington that the exchanges are to be full and frank and that no issues are to be excluded from them.

Consequently, it is assumed that reparations, war debts, disarmament, the implications of the Paris Pact, and French sentiments regarding security, will all be among the subjects reviewed.

British Activity.

Lord Reading's visit to Paris a fortnight ago and his message to M. Laval on the latter's departure for America, and the early return of the British Ambassador to Washington, are cited as indicating the extreme interest which the British Government take in the event.

Britain's readiness to cooperate in any measures which may be evolved to secure the stabilisation of Europe and dispense the prevailing depression is unquestioned. The Times considers that it is of profound importance to the rest of the world that decisions should be taken in principle as early as possible so that some sort of calculations may be made for the future and a measure of international confidence be restored; and the normal flow of capital encouraged without which the world's economic life is perishing of inanition.

BRITAIN REPAYS.

Meanwhile, keen satisfaction is expressed in London at the news that the Bank of England has repaid twenty million pounds of the ninety-day credit for twenty five million pounds obtained from the Federal Reserve Banks in August last.

The period of the credit does not expire till next week, but it is believed that New York banking circles had expected the credit would have to be renewed and accordingly gratification there is considerable.

City comment is highly favourable and it is suggested that this indication of the strength of the British financial position will have a steady influence and promote a revival of general confidence.—*British Wireless.*

"CHALLENGER" FOR FAR EAST.

TO RELIEVE H.M.S. IROQUOIS.

H.M.S. Challenger is to relieve H.M.S. Iroquois on the China Station. The Challenger was built for fishery research, but plans had to be altered on account of the financial crisis.

"TYPHOON" "LOST."

The Royal Observatory reports that the position of the Yap typhoon is uncertain. The anticyclone is central over Korea.

Professor Robertson's Paper on Gold Standard.

Suggests That Britain will be in No Hurry to Return.

HASTE MAY DAMAGE INDUSTRY.

What it means to be on the gold standard; what it means to be off that standard, and what caused Britain to depart from it, were issues dealt with by Professor K. Robertson, Professor of Economics at the Hongkong University, when he read a paper on "The Pound Sterling" at the Y.M.C.A. last night.

Professor Robertson first explained how Britain kept the pound sterling on its best behaviour while on the gold standard. To be on the gold standard meant that the unit of account (in the present case, the pound) always stood for a certain weight of gold, that metal having recommended itself in the past as the most desirable basis for expressing relative values of things.

How was the relationship between the pound and gold maintained? Gold was far too scarce to allow all payment to be made in that metal, and in any case it was quite unnecessary. All that was required was that the monetary media by means of which they exchanged goods and services should in measuring values, relate them to a definite weight of gold.

International System.

The speaker referred in detail to the methods employed of making payment; through bank notes, cheques, or book entry; and said that for the effective functioning of the gold standard the existence of a central institution of the Bank of England type was necessary. The right to issue notes should be concentrated; one bank should have the monopoly, regulated, of course, by legislation.

England's monetary system was not an isolated one; it was part and parcel of an international monetary system based on gold. The working of the international gold standard, as a result, implied free movement of gold. Only in that way could they be assured that sterling would not move more than a certain amount above or below the par of exchange.

International Balances.

A temporary disturbance of our international balance of payments in our disfavour would be met by an export of gold. But what guarantee, he asked, was there that the unfavourable balance would be remedied by such export of gold, so that the drain of gold outward would be stopped, and at some point be converted into an influx? Here they were dealing with matters which would help them to answer one of the questions he put at the start, namely, what caused us to go off gold. For it was a continued and intensive drain of gold from London which led the British authorities to suspend the gold standard.

A Paradox.

Professor Robertson went on to illustrate how the international gold standard, as they were familiar with it before the war, worked in such a way as they might expect an outflow of gold to produce its own cure, and asked why did that not afford a solution to our international monetary position this year.

Breakdown of System.

A wider question might indeed be asked. Why has the gold standard, in the days since the war, not worked as it used to be before? No single cause could be assigned: it was a complex of factors that had been at work. Firstly the requirement for free movement of gold had not been fulfilled. Some countries are creditor countries, and others debtor countries. In this respect the war changed the conditions of many countries. America emerged from it a creditor country instead of a debtor as before, and France has built herself up

Root of the Trouble.

The Macmillan Report remarked "The difficulties have arisen through the partial failure of the two recipients (i.e. France and the U.S.A.) during the last two or three years, to employ the receipts in the way which Great Britain had always employed here, namely, either in the purchase of additional imports, or in making additional long-term foreign loans."

On the contrary, they have required payment of a large part of their annual surplus either in actual gold or in short-term liquid claims. This is a contingency which the normal working of the international gold standard does not contemplate and for which it does not provide.

But why was it that Great Britain, the first of all European countries to re-adopt the gold standard, had to go off that standard?

Great Britain did not really owe more than was owed her. What was wrong was that immediate claims against her were greater than her immediately realisable claims against other countries. Her position was not sufficiently liquid.

The demand of foreign countries for the realisation of short-term deposits in London, England, was not sufficient to meet the demand. (Continued on Page 4.)

GOVT. HOUSE BURNED DOWN.

GRAVE CYPRUS OUTBREAK.

MOBS FIRED ON.

London, Oct. 22. The grave demonstrations at Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, on Wednesday night, culminated in the burning down of Government House. The disturbance originated in a procession of Greek Nationalists, headed by three elected members of the Legislative Council. The mob in the parade having got out of their leaders' control, serious trouble occurred in front of Government House lasting for three hours. The premises were attacked and fired.

Large police reinforcements were quickly on the scene, but the crowd refused to disperse, ignored all warnings, and finally the police opened fire on the crowds.

A few civilians and some members of the constabulary were injured in the course of the rioting. Cyprus has been administered by the British Colonial Office since 1878 by agreement with Turkey. The administration is carried out by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative and Executive Council. The members of the former body are reported to have resigned.

The Colonial Office announces to-night that the city is at present quiet.—*British Wireless.*

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THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
APPROVAL OF INCREASED DUTIES.
BALANCING BUDGET.

Resolutions for the purpose of varying the duties on tobacco, increasing the tax from 15 cents per gallon to 25 cents per gallon on light oils, and settling forth the amount of duty to be paid on spirituous liquors other than intoxicating liquors, were passed at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council.
His Excellency the Governor (Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.) presided, and there were also present:
His Excellency the Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.).
The Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.).
The Attorney General (Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E.).
The Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Hon. Mr. A. E. Wood).
The Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. Edwin Taylor).
Hon. Mr. H. T. Greasy, C.B.E. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., (Inspector General of Police).
Hon. Commander G. F. Hale, R.N. (Retired) (Harbour Master).
Hon. Dr. W. H. A. Moore (Director of Medical and Sanitary Services).
Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, Kt.
Hon. Mr. R. H. Kewell, C.M.G., LL.D.
Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie.
Hon. Mr. S. W. Tso, O.B.E., LL.D.
Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga.
Hon. Mr. J. J. Patterson.
Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell.
Mr. R. A. C. North (Deputy Clerk of Council).

Tobacco Duties.
The Colonial Treasurer moved the following resolution:—Resolved that the duties on tobacco set forth in the resolution passed by this Council on the 26th February, 1931, and published in the Government Gazette of the 27th February, 1931, by Government notification No. 122 be varied and subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1915, (Ordinance No. 10 of 1915), as amended by section 7 of the Tobacco Amendment Ordinance, 1929, (Ordinance No. 3 of 1929) the duty payable:

1. upon all tobacco imported into the Colony after the coming into operation of this resolution, and
2. upon all dutiable tobacco already in the Colony at the coming into operation of this resolution shall be as stated in the following table per pound weight: Provided that the dollars and decimals thereof stated in the table shall be conventional dollars reckoned as the equivalent of one shilling and eight pence sterling; and that consequently to arrive at the actual amount payable in Hongkong currency the conventional dollar stated in the Table shall be multiplied by 20 and divided by a figure settled by the Colonial Treasurer from time to time representing the average opening selling rates for the previous month of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for demand drafts on London and until so settled the figure shall be 12.25.

Table.

A.—On unmanufactured tobacco:
(1) If unstripped:
(a) containing 10 pounds or more of moisture per 100 pounds weight thereof, \$0.70.
(b) containing less than 10 pounds of moisture per 100 pounds weight thereof, \$0.75.
(2) If stripped:
(a) containing 10 pounds or more of moisture per 100 pounds weight thereof, \$0.84.
(b) containing less than 10 pounds of moisture per 100

pounds weight thereof, \$0.98.
B.—On manufactured tobacco:
(1) Cigars, \$2.50.
(2) Cigarettes, \$0.90.
(3) Other manufactured tobacco including snuff and cigar cuttings, \$0.90.
He said:—The reasons for the increase were explained by the Hon. Colonial Secretary when moving the first reading of the Appropriation Bill on the 1st of this month. The duties came into force on the 17th September by order made by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council.
It will be remembered that in February last liquor and tobacco duties were placed on a sterling basis, but that the actual figures in the table were reduced to the figures in force prior to June, 1930, when in that month they were raised.

To take an example, unstripped tobacco class (a) prior to June, 1930, was assessed at 75 per lb. In February it was reduced to 50 per lb. on the sterling basis. It has now been raised to 70 on a sterling basis. The actual duty payable per lb. reckoned by the conventional dollar before the present order was made was at the rate of 87 per lb.
The duty to-day is \$1.14, an increase of approximately 30 per cent and this is the approximate increase throughout the table.
At the time the estimate was made it was reckoned that the increase in revenue would amount to \$1,200,000 in a full year with a 1/2 dollar, but with a 1/2 dollar this would be reduced by \$845,000 to \$355,000. It will be seen, therefore, that placing duties on a sterling basis acts also against the revenue.
The Colonial Secretary seconded and the resolution was carried.

Light Oils Duty.
The Colonial Treasurer moved the following resolution:—Resolved under section 7 of the Motor Spirit Ordinance, 1930, Ordinance No. 4 of 1930, that the duties on light oils as set forth in section 6 of the Motor Spirit Ordinance, 1930, be increased to twenty-five cents per gallon.
He said:—I rise, Sir, to move the resolution standing in my name to (Continued on Page 15.)



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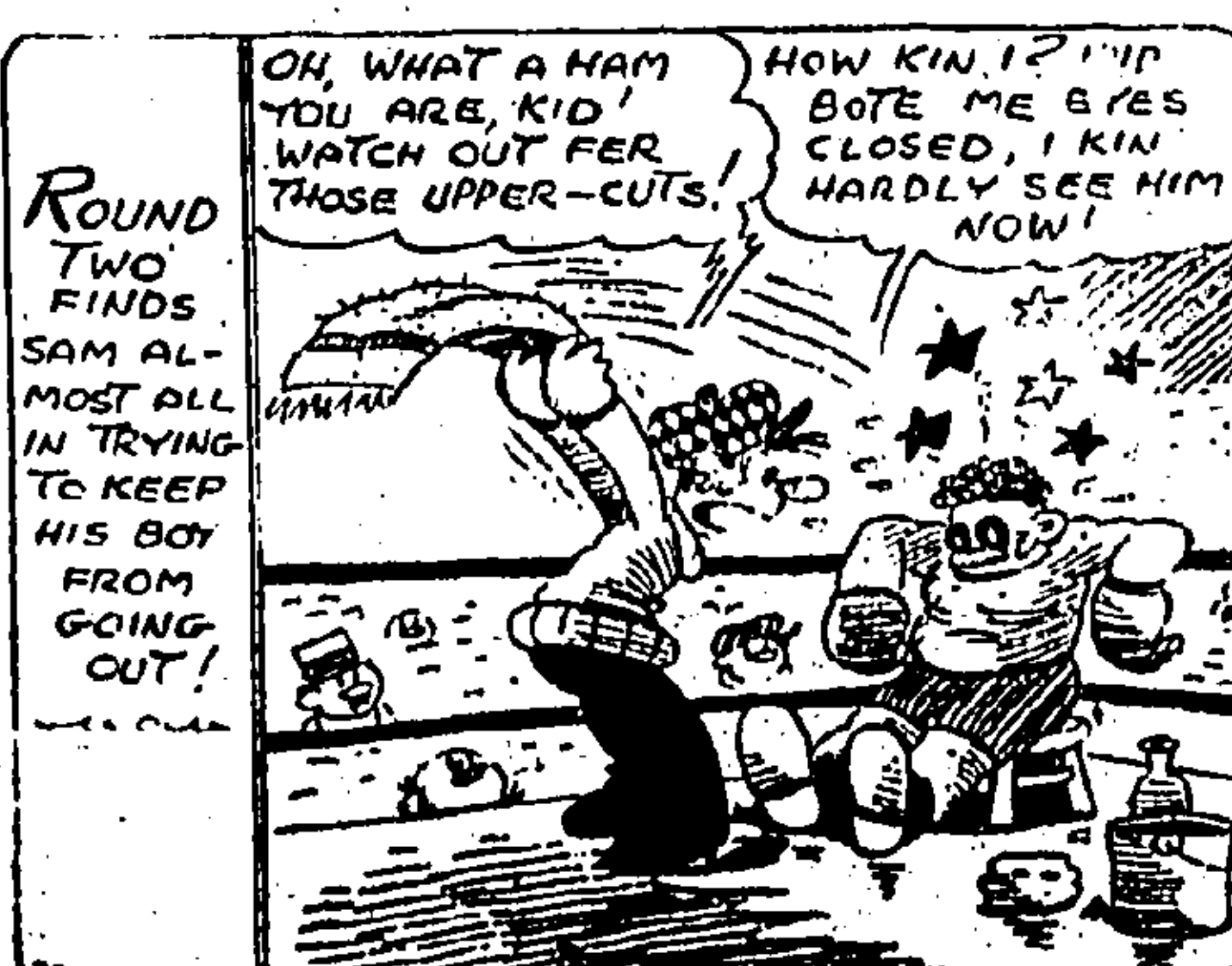
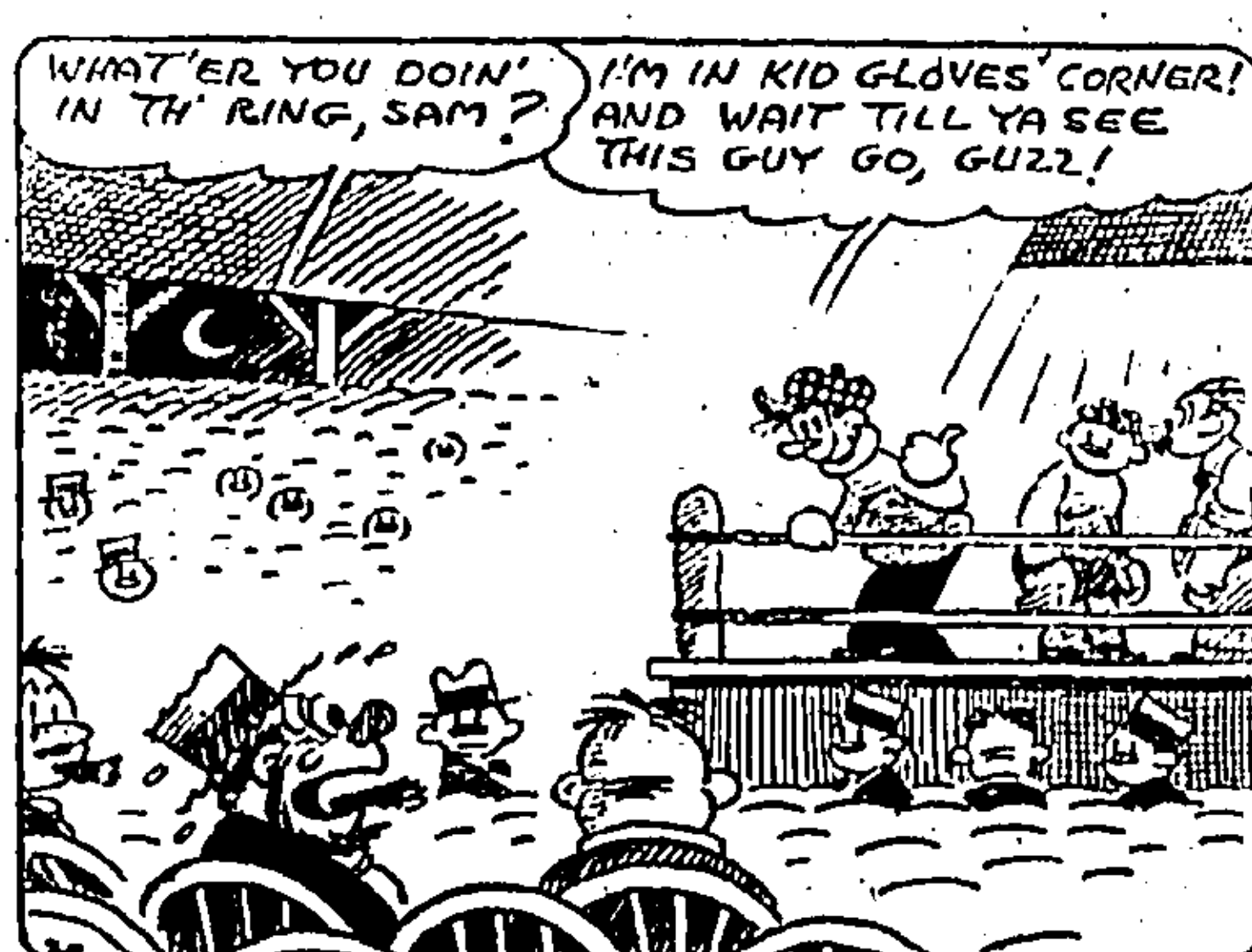
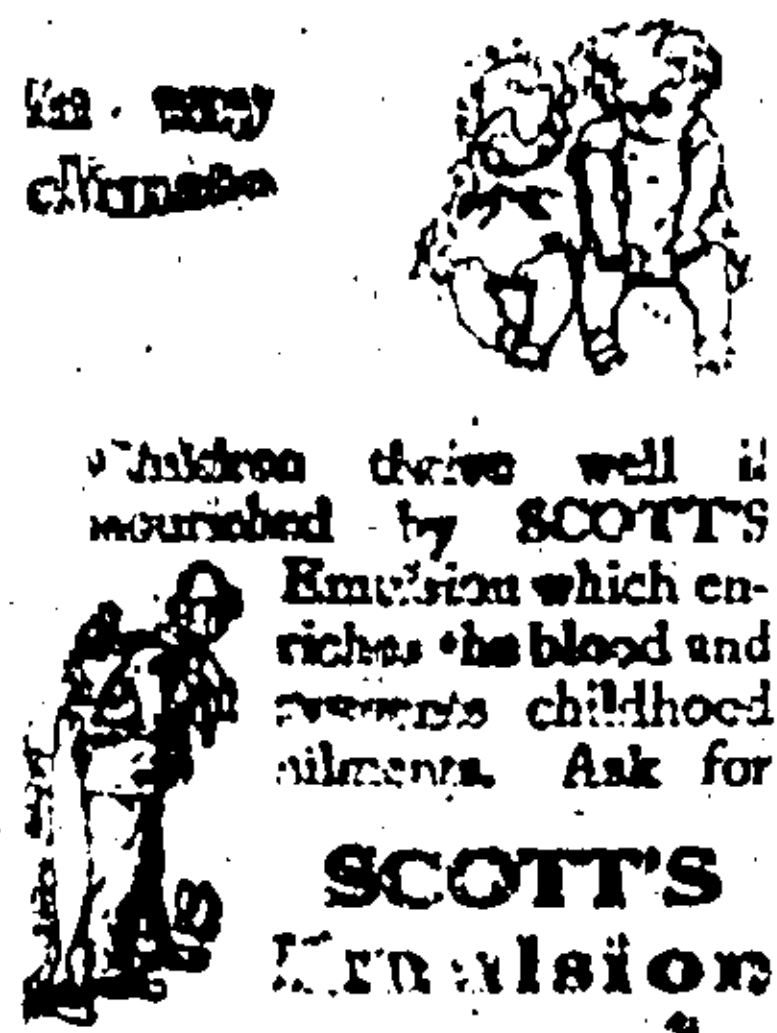


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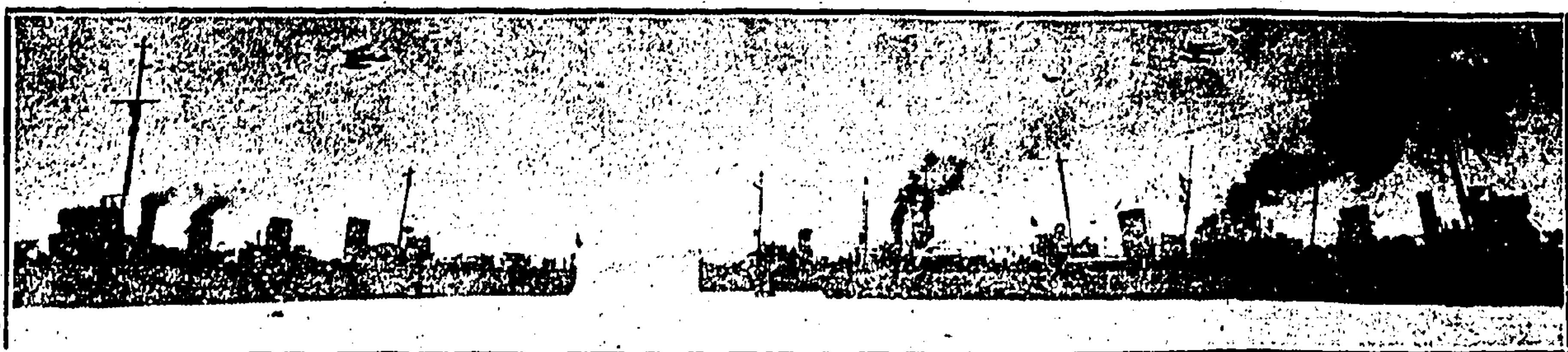
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GUINITY LIPS

by LAURA LOU BROOKMAN Author of "MAD MARRIAGE"

BEGIN HERE TODAY.

Norma Kent, pretty 20-year-old secretary in a law office, meets Mark Travers, attractive and wealthy, when together they rescue a frightened puppy from the midst of downtown traffic. Norma refuses to tell the young man her name or where he can see her again. Later she joins Bob Farrell, young lawyer, for a dinner engagement. Farrell asks her to marry him and Norma, for the third time, says "no."

The scene of the story is Malboro, mid-western metropolis. Norma takes the puppy to the shabby apartment she shares with Christine Saunders. Norma tells Chris, falling in love with her married employer, Bradley Hart, proprietor of an advertising agency. Next day, Norma inserts an advertisement about the puppy in the local and found column of the Malboro Press. The first person to answer the advertisement is Mark Travers, who explains he has made every effort to learn Norma's identity. He tries to make a date but she declines his invitations. Travers departs. Later he telephones Norma, who declines and goes with her to a gay party concluding with a round of the night club.

Next evening a small boy comes to see Norma, riding the puppy and take home. Chris goes to aid Minnie Baker, an impoverished friend whose 8-year-old son has been badly burned. Norma receives side phone calls from Travers and ignores them. She will not admit to herself the interest she feels in this persistent young man.

Norma goes for a drive with Bob Farrell. He blames her against her will, starts the car and begins driving furiously. Norma cries, "Where are you going?"

CHAPTER VIII.

Farrell did not turn to look at the girl. His hat brim was snapped down squarely and in the darkness she could not see his face. The couple's speed increased and something in the road sent them jolting from their seats before he answered.

"I'm taking you home," he said firmly. Norma had never heard him use that tone. Bob Farrell had kissed her before but never as to-night. "Wait a minute—before we go on immediately. Before you start telling me what you think of me, there's a little piece of news you might be interested to hear. Didn't mean to spring it so soon but I might as well. I'm pulling out of Malboro."

Norma forgot that she was indignant. She could not conceal her amazement.

"You don't mean you're going away?"

"But, Bob—! Where are you going? What's happened?"

"Nothing's happened. I'm going away, that's all."

She did not know what to say. After a few moments she said, "You haven't told me where you're going yet."

"No."

"Bob Farrell, what in the world's the matter with you to-night? First you act like a crazy man. Then you say you're going away and get mysterious about it. Why don't you tell me where you're going and for how long?"

"I'll tell you," Bob promised. They had been driving along a sequestered road, a short-cut back toward a highway leading into the centre of the city. "I'll tell you before I leave," he repeated, "but it's going to be for quite a while. You see I'm not coming back."

"Do you mean you're giving up your job? Oh, Bob, you're not—you're not leaving because—"

"Well, no. I'm not fired if that's what you mean," he interrupted, correctly interpreting the girl's thought. It isn't anything like that. I just think it will be a good thing to get out of Malboro, that's all. Tired of the place!"

"But you've been doing so well. Bob!"

"Can't see it that way."

There was little more conversation between them until they halted before the red brick apartment. As Farrell brought the coupe to a stop the girl sought his eyes.

"Bob," she said quietly, "do you really mean that you're going away?"

Solemnly he nodded.

"I'm sorry, Bob."

"You mean you don't want me to leave?"

"Of course I don't. We've been such good friends. I'll miss you dreadfully."

The young man darted a swift, penetrating glance at her. Whatever he may have had in mind to say was checked. There was a pause. Then he answered carelessly, "Well, the deal isn't quite worked out yet. I'll give you a ring one of these days before I clear out. We'll—well sort of celebrate the occasion."

Norma felt that he was keeping something from her. She was dissatisfied with the way the evening had turned out and very soon told him good night.

"Maybe he isn't going away at all," she said to herself a little later after she had turned the lock for the night, undressed and stood before the mirror brushing out her hair—the nightly 50 strokes on either side. "Maybe he's just trying to get me to beg him to stay."

When she let herself out of the apartment next morning, there was nothing whatever to indicate that the hours before her were to constitute a red-letter day.

The street car which transported her to Broad and Hanover streets was as crowded as usual. The hours of dictation and transcribing Mr. Cunningham's letters were exactly as tedious. Even the interruptions were customary routine.

And then at 11:45, her usual lunch hour, Norma Kent put on her little black hat at the becoming, tilted angle, dusted her nose and chin with a small powder puff and rode down to the first floor in the elevator.

She went out on the street, turned the corner at the right on her way to the sandwich counter where almost daily she lunched.

With faint annoyance she became aware that a figure was keeping step beside her. Norma walked more rapidly. The figure quickened to the same degree. Suddenly the girl stopped and looked up. She opened her mouth but the words did not come. Flaming red circles appeared in each of Norma's cheeks.

So it was Mark Travers who spoke first. He touched his hat. "How do you do, Miss Kent," he said. "Beautiful day, isn't it? I was wondering how long it would be before you decided to send me about my business. You're not going to do it, though. Lunching alone is so tiresome. You're lunching with me to-day. Where are we going?"

The dark eyes laughed at her. The tone of voice was amused. For the life of her Norma could not muster an indignant reply. It was all she could do to quell the surge of eagerness in her tone. Mustn't let him know how she felt about seeing him again!

"Sorry I can't accept the invitation," she told him demurely. Why those prim words when her own eyes were dancing?

"Did I invite you anywhere? Wasn't aware of it. Oh, no—you're mistaken. I'm lunching with you."

"But—but Mr. Travers—!"

"Name is Mark, Miss Kent. Didn't I tell you? Sorry about the oversight. Well, shouldn't we be going? Really I'm hungry."

"Mr. Travers, you can't—" the girl began and once more he interrupted.

"Can't eat? Oh, how you wrong me! I assure you that you're mistaken. By means of a simple demonstration I will for all time convince you the impression is erroneous. I can—and do—eat three daily. I eat such things as ham and eggs but never pumpernickel. I'm particular about that! Were you thinking of making your luncheon on pumpernickel? If so we must change that!"

He was ridiculous—too, too completely ridiculous to keep anyone with the slightest sense of humour from laughing. And Norma had a sense of humour. She laughed and her defences were gone instantly.

"I'm lunching at the Samovar," she told him. "If you don't mind going there you can come along. They only serve salads and sandwiches."

"Of course—if you ask for it."

"Then away to the Samovar!" Young Mr. Travers tucked the girl's arm under his. He kept her amused all the way to the eating place. There they found chairs at a counter painted bright blue. They ordered coffee and toasted sandwiches and fresh fruit. Travers was entertaining. Norma had never met anyone with whom it was so easy to feel at home.

"Just a minute!" she interrupted



With the Chilean navy in open revolt, this army of citizens answered the call of the government to bolster the military forces. The recruits are seen here undergoing their first military drill in Santiago. The uprising was quelled after a week of intermittent fighting.

his discourse. "Would you mind telling me who in the world you are? Aside from rescuing stray puppies and trailing defenceless working girls what do you do?"

She had expected an answer as ridiculous as the youth's earlier remarks. Instead he said seriously, "Oh, I've got a job in a real estate office down the street."

"Really? What do you do?"

"Errands mostly. And trying to make columns of figures come out right. But I-U's not talk about me. Let's talk about you."

It was as though horizons had cleared miraculously. "Why," the girl laughed, "do you know what I thought? I thought you were a sort of rich society play boy! Honestly I did."

"Not! Heavily bass laughter joined her treble. "You—you really thought that about me?"

The girl nodded. "Maybe it was because of your car," she went on. "It's such a beauty. How—I mean if you're only a real estate clerk, how—"

"Oh, the car!" Travers shrugged. "That's—that's my uncle's. You see, my uncle's an automobile salesman and he uses that car for demonstrations. Sometimes he lets me take it out for an evening. Say—if I could get it to-night would you go for a drive? I'm not sure he'll let me have it."

With swiftly beating heart Norma agreed. Travers was to telephone her at home as soon as he found out if it would be all right with his uncle about taking the car. He seemed rather certain that it would be but promised to telephone around six o'clock.

Suddenly Norma looked at the clock and saw that it was after 12:30. She must be back at her desk at 12:45. They arose and Travers was unable to persuade her to let him pay her check. They walked down the street together and he left her at the entrance of the grey stone building in which the firm of Brooks, Wolliver and Brooks had their offices.

The roadster belonging to Mark Travers' "uncle" made its appearance before the red brick apartment house that night. It was there the following evening as well. During the next six days Norma met Travers for luncheon five times. She dined with him, sat beside him through moving picture performances at which she neither listened to the actors' lines nor observed their actions. She accompanied him on drives of breathtaking happiness through the September night. She seemed to blossom with a radiance that made her lovelier than ever before.

Bob Farrell telephoned twice but Norma was not at home and did not receive his messages. Chris Saunders, satisfied that affairs were going smoothly now for Minnie Baker and her baby, packed their belongings and returned to the third floor apartment.

Norma scarcely spoke to Chris. The younger girl was preoccupied, seldom at home.

And then one evening Chris Saunders, letting herself into the apartment at a little after 11 o'clock, paused stock-still on the



John D. Rockefeller, American oil magnate, and Lenin, idol of Soviet Russia. This composite bust capitalist and communist was a striking feature of a recent exhibition in Berlin. It is the work of D. Charol, German sculptor.

SESSIONS CONCLUDE. LENIENCY FOR CONVICTED MAN.

Taking into account a plea on the part of the jury for leniency, the Chief Justice (Sir Joseph Kemp) yesterday sentenced Cheung Leung, charged with assaulting Ho Ko, with intent to rob, to one year's hard labour. Yip Po, a second defendant, was discharged, after being found not guilty.

The jury came to a unanimous decision in each case, but a majority recommended leniency for the first accused. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that although he did not know on what grounds the jury asked for leniency, he would assume as much as he could in favour of the defendant.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. Somerset Fitzroy) prosecuted, and the first defendant was represented by Mr. Hin Shing-lo.

The jury was composed of Mr. F. Austin (foreman), Messrs. T. G. Patterson, F. A. Xavier, F. Edwards, W. H. B. Muskett, S. J. Horton and E. V. da Sousa.

threshold. Across the room in a miserable little huddle on the davenport lay Chris' roommate.

"Why, Norma! What's happened?"

A blonde head, widely disarrayed, raised. Blue eyes that were reddened and swollen gazed at Chris. Norma said in a frightened, choking voice, "It's—it's about Mark!"

(To be Continued.)



new 18 cylinder car with which a noted American motorist, hopes to establish a new international speed record. The car when finished will it is claimed attain a speed of more than 250 miles an hour.

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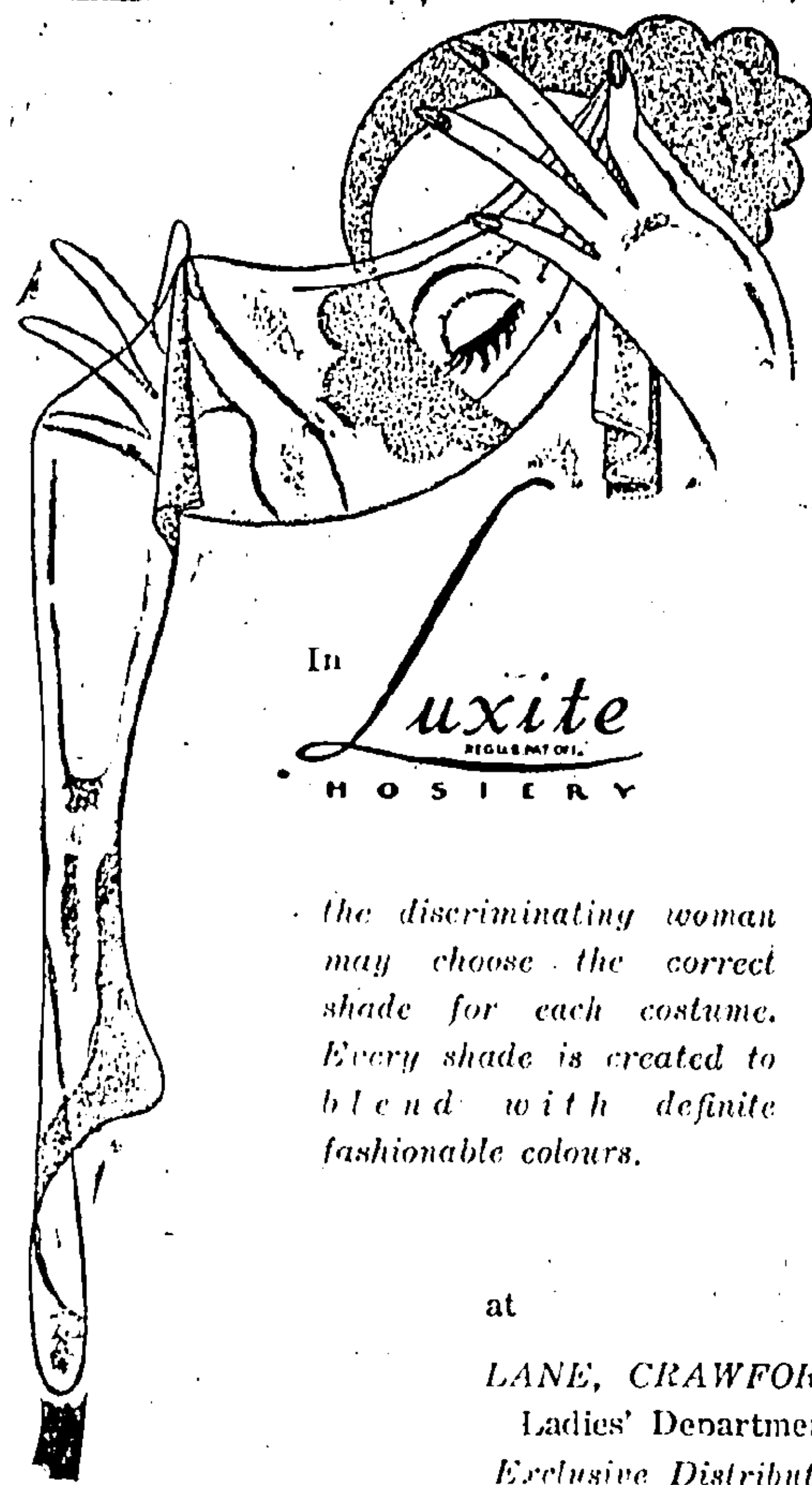
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FANLING GOLF.

STARTING TIMES FOR SUNDAY.

9.20 G. Castle & J. MacKnight.
9.24 A. G. Coplin & F. M. Ellis.
9.28 H. J. Armstrong & J. W. Alabaster.
9.32 P. S. Grant & J. B. Lanyon.
9.36 R. S. Stewart & D. Pike.
9.40 T. R. Chancel & D. J. Gilmore.
9.44 J. S. Lee & F. Black.
9.48 J. R. Swales & R. N. Drake.
9.52 G. F. Hole & G. W. Sewell.
9.56 B. McK. Thompson & G. H. Wilson.
10.00 N. S. Ellis & T. Lindars.
10.04 J. H. Anderson & D. G. Bruce.
10.08 V. R. Gordon & J. R. Collis.
10.12 I. D. Lenox & S. A. Slap.
10.16 C. R. Terrell & W. E. B. Riggs.
10.20 N. K. Littlejohn & J. S. Dykes.
10.24 P. Allison & E. T. Clarendon.
10.28 W. Harris & W. C. Halsey.
10.32 H. U. Ireland & J. R. Masson.
10.36 P. J. Woodhouse & J. S. MacLaren.
10.40 E. J. Munro & R. C. Law.
10.44 G. W. P. Bowker & L. R. Ruffin.
10.48 W. E. Vallance & A. E. Lissman.
10.52 W. A. Stewart & J. G. Campbell.
10.56 O. Eager & A. D. Humphreys.
11.00 H. P. Bailey & H. Lowe.
11.04 I. H. Genge & D. Forbes.
11.08 A. Reid & R. E. Hepburn.
11.12 A. O. Brown & H. G. Sommers.
11.16 S. Langston & G. G. Johnston.
11.20 A. B. Purves & A. Leach.
11.24 C. B. Robertson & D. S. Edward.
11.28 F. S. Cable & C. H. Bradley.
11.32 A. G. Langston & J. P. Sherry.
11.36 A. J. R. Wolf & G. T. May.
11.40 G. V. T. Marshall & C. Mycock.
11.44 C. B. Johnson & A. B. Raworth.
11.48 W. Wright & A. C. I. Bowker.
11.52 G. B. S. Thomson & S. T. Butlin.
11.56 G. W. Reeve & G. R. Thomson.

BOWLS VICTORY.

U. M. OMAR DEFEATS R. LAPSLEY.

Playing on the Kowloon C.C. green yesterday afternoon, U. M. Omar, the Cridgenower C.C. skipper, beat R. Lapsley of the Kowloon Dock by 21 shots to 7 in the last of the third round matches of the Open Lawn Bowls Championship.

The Happy Valley player was bowling at the top of his form and from the beginning had the better of his opponent. After taking the lead with a four on the fourth end, Omar increased his advantage at almost every end until the 15th, when he qualified to meet N. Drummond by securing a count of three. Scores:

Heads	Lapsley	Omar
Shots Total	Shots Total	Shots Total
1	1	2
2	1	2
3	1	2
4	2	4
5	2	4
6	4	2
7	4	1
8	4	3
9	2	6
10	1	7
11	7	1
12	7	2
13	7	1
14	7	1
15	7	3

BILLIARDS.

ST. PATRICK'S CLUB DEFEAT MERCANTILE BANK.

St. Patrick's Catholic Club were at home to the Mercantile Bank at billiards, all games were fairly evenly contested, but St. Patrick's proved themselves the victors. Results follow:

A. Castro	150	J. Remedios	140
P. de la Hoya	150	H. A. Hryman	123
W. E. Hacham	143	R. N. Drake	170
E. Neel	150	J. R. Swale	119
P. Phoe	150	L. Ribeiro	113
L. Remedios	150	E. Remedios	129
	893		803

S. AFRICAN VISIT.

CRICKETERS COMMENCE AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

Perth, Oct. 22.
The South African cricketers have started their Australian tour with a three-day match against Western Australia. South Africa's innings produced 275 for 6 wickets at the close of the first day's play, Christy contributing 102 runs. *Reuter.*

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY BY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Rates have readily responded to the strong demand prevailing and an advance along the entire list is to be noted.
Banks were done at \$1,500 and closed with buyers at \$1,585.
China Underwriters were wanted at \$4.80.
Raubs were enquired for at \$38.
Wharves were in demand at \$155.
Providents (old), after being done at \$5.60 and \$5.70, closed in demand at the latter rate, with sellers asking \$5.80.
Hotels (old) were in demand at \$15, with sellers asking \$15½. The new shares were also in demand at \$14.00.
Lands were the medium of sales at \$34, and there were further buyers at the close at this rate, with sellers seeking \$35.
Humphreys (old) were wanted at \$18.60, and the new shares at \$18.
Ewos were dealt in at \$15. 10½ and \$16. 10, and at the close there were buyers bidding \$16. 10.
Zongze Sins were put through at \$14. 12½, but they closed at this rate with buyers.
Trams were in demand at \$22, but sellers were offering at \$22.30.
China Lights were in request at \$27½.
H.K. Electrics were in demand at \$74½.
Telephones (part paid) were enquired for at \$20.
Canton Leas were on offer at \$7.60.
Cements (combined), after being put through at \$20.75, closed in demand at \$19.60.
Ropes were wanted at \$17½.
Dairy Farms were done at \$30, but they closed in demand at \$30½.
Watsons were wanted at \$16.
Lane, Crawford's (old) were dealt in at \$8.
Government Loan was wanted at \$5½ premium.

APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER.

GOLDEN JUBILEE IN HONGKONG.

On Sunday next, 25th inst., the Catholic community of Hongkong will celebrate with special and solemn services the golden jubilee of the establishment in Hongkong of the Association of the Apostleship of Prayer to the Sacred Heart. The celebrations will be rendered specially imposing by the fact that they coincide with the Feast of the Kingship of Christ.
The Association was introduced into Hongkong by a Portuguese Jesuit, Father Sebastiao Aparicio de Silva, but it was left to the first Catholic Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong, Monsignor T. Ramond, to establish the first centre in Hongkong in the year 1881. From the Apostleship of Prayer many allied Hongkong Catholic activities have sprung, among the foremost being the Catholic Union.
It is proposed to mark the golden jubilee of the Association in Hongkong by a permanent memorial of some kind, but it will not be possible to decide what form this memorial will take until the measure of support to be received from Associates and the Catholic community in general is known.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Previous Day.	Yesterday.
Paris	100%	100%
Geneva	20½	21½
Berlin	17	16½
Oslo	17½	17½
Helsingfors	192½	192
Athens	320	320
Shanghai	17½	17½
New York	3.96	3.93
Amsterdam	9½	9½
Stockholm	164	164
Vienna	30	30½
Madrid	44	44
Bucharest	600	600
Montevideo	21	21
Hongkong	1/2½	1/2½
Brussels	28½	28½
Milan	76	75½
Copenhagen	17½	17½
Prague	133	133
Rio	109½	109½
Bombay	1/6.27/32	1/6.27/32
Yokohama	2/5	2/5
Montreal	4.40	4.40
Silver (spot)	16½	16½
" (forward)	17	16 13/16

(forward) 17
British Wireless.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SOME OF SHANGHAI'S MEN ALREADY SELECTED.

Seven Shanghai cricketers have definitely accepted the invitation to join the team that is coming to Hongkong on board the President Hoover at the beginning of November for the Interport match which is to be played here on Saturday, November 14.
D. W. Leach, who, at one time entertained doubts as to whether he would be able to get away, is among those who have signified their intention of making the trip. He will, in all probability, lead the side in the field. As their skipper on the last occasion Shanghai were here, he played a glorious captain's innings against Malaya and, won the match for the Northerners. A. J. Barson, T.W.R. ("Tory") Wilson and J. A. Innes are included in the team with R. S. Elliott, H. A. Coward and P. V. Simpson as the other three "certainties."
S. R. Kernani, the former Hongkong University player, has been selected, as has also been P. Madar, but both are still doubtful as to whether they will be able to make the trip. Included among the possibilities are F. Marshall, R. Townsend, H. J. M. Cook, D. B. W. Murray and C. J. Merritt.

Local Trial Match.

In the third trial match which is to be played on the Hongkong C.C. ground to-morrow afternoon, the following players have been selected: H. R. B. Hancock (Capt.), Capt. Mirehouse, A. C. I. Bowker, Sig. Williams, G. R. Sayer, R. H. Griffiths, E. C. Pinner, L. Hamilton, H. Robinson, G. Simpson, E. Zimmerman and O. B. Younger.
T. E. Pearce (Capt.), A. Reid, F. D. Pereira, A. C. Heck, L. Ride, D. J. N. Anderson, A. H. Mungro, F. Goodwin, J. E. Richardson, E. J. R. Mitchell, H. Owen Hughes and E. R. Duckitt.
University's Team.
The following have been chosen to represent the University 1st XI against the Indian R.C. in a friendly match to-morrow at Sookunpo:—D. J. Anderson, L. T. Ride, D. K. Sany, A. Baker, A. Rodrigues, F. Zimmerman, A. Redmond, A. T. Nomanbhoy (Capt.), A. T. Lee, A. S. A. Kyum and M. A. Cooper.
Reserves: P. B. Tata, A. B. Tata, "Vardity" R. E. & S.

The following will represent the University 2nd XI in a League match against the R.E. & R.C.S. to-morrow at Pokfulam at 2 p.m. sharp: P. L. Tan (Capt.), A. A. Aziz, E. L. Gosano, F. Hiptola, W. A. James, R. E. G. Leong, B. K. Ng, H. Nomanbhoy, G. S. Scully, P. M. N. da Silva and M. M. Yankarboy.
Reserves:—D. Hunt, W. K. Choa. Scorers:—S. Broadbridge.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club 2nd XI vs. The South Wales Borderers at Sookunpo to-morrow: H. J. Armstrong (Capt.), C. E. Gahagan, E. C. Etherington, G. E. R. Divett, P. W. J. Planner, R. K. Hepburn, A. J. R. Woolf, A. C. Braine-Hartnell, L. D. Kilber, C. W. E. Bishop, R. R. Davies.

LOCAL HOCKEY.

INTERESTING MATCHES YESTERDAY.

Two teams, one ladies' and one men's, from St. Andrew's Club, were engaged in hockey matches yesterday, and they secured a victory and a draw, the former sharing the spoils with the Kowloon B.S.F.A. ladies and the latter beating the "Incongruities."

The men's match was played at the Diocesan Girls' School, the St. Andrew's Club winning from the "Incongruities" by two goals to one.

For the second time this season the ladies from St. Andrew's Club and the K.I.S.F.P.A. failed to reach a decision. Yesterday neither side scored.

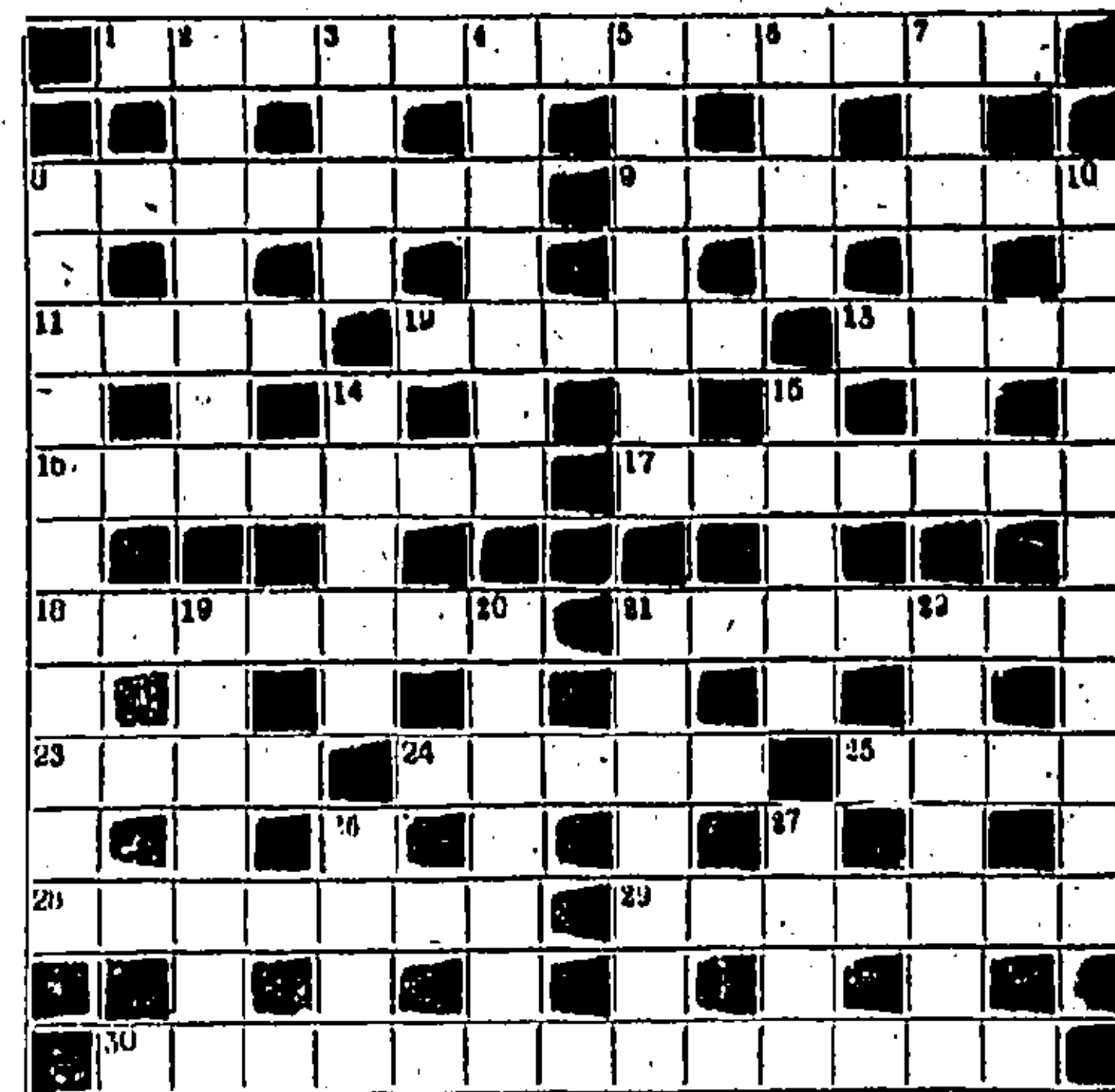
Two Games To-morrow.
The Hongkong Ladies' Hockey Club are playing two matches to-morrow, one against the St. Andrew's Ladies and the other against the R.A.S.C.

The match against St. Andrew's is being played at Sookunpo, the Hongkong Ladies First Eleven being as follows: I. Ritchie, E. M. Gray, N. Nicol, M. Wallace, B. M. Pope, E. O'Hagan, J. Daniel, M. Smalley, E. M. Donelan, C. Ferguson and A. Orme.

The St. Andrew's team will be as follows: P. Gittins, M. Chin, M. Woolley, N. Field, M. Churn, I. Gittins, L. Woolley, M. White, G. White, A. Hynes and F. Wood. Reserves: E. Landolt and F. Wong.

The second eleven of the Hongkong Ladies' Hockey Club will be opposed to the R.A.S.C. at Happy Valley and will be composed of the following: I. Butler, B. Franklin, F. Webber, J. Whyte, M. Bird, N. Ferguson, M. Bishop, P. M. Harrop, E. Bonnar, M. Russell and E. S. Laing.

OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS.



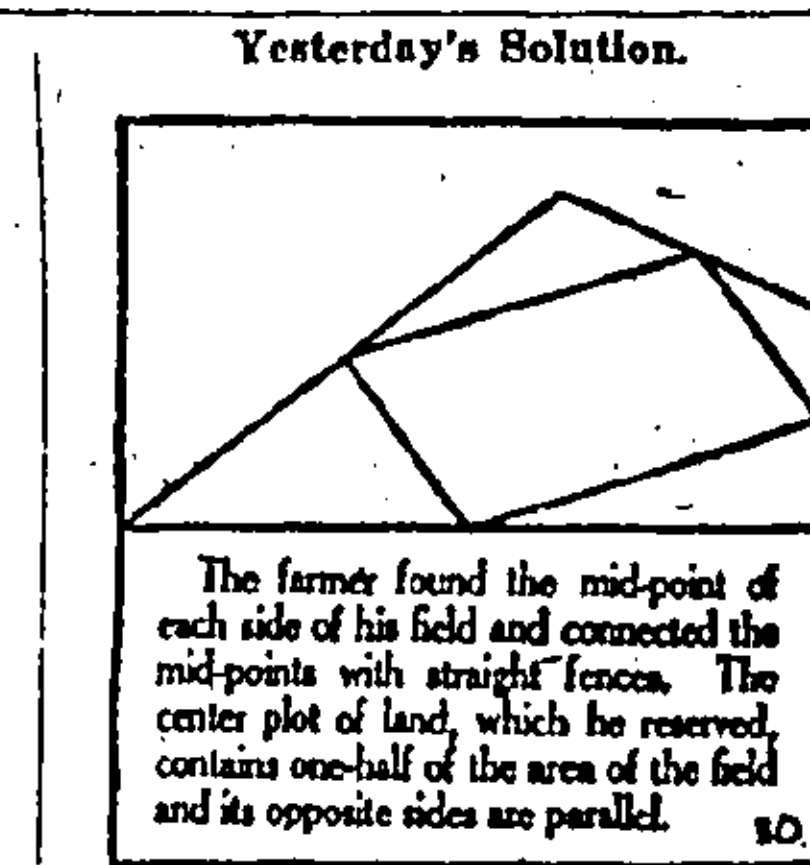
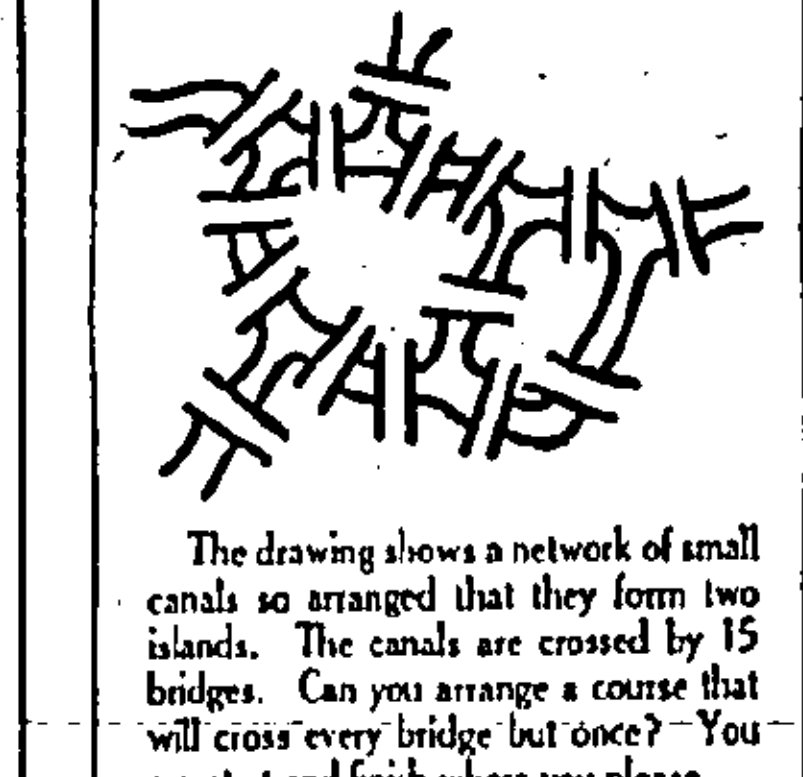
Across
1 Mother in front of them becomes very smart at figures.
8 Payable by the would-be professional, or, more probably, by his father.
9 No stain permeates these races.
11 A confused upstart in—
12 A Royal palace.
13 Lacking in energy, due, doubtless, to the slight lameness.
16 Which switch is associated with this town?
17 Carmen's heroine.
18 Transport which takes in the Royal Air Force.
21 Typically British.
23 This band is never heard on the wireless.
24 Gather will do.
25 Ring out! wild bells—one can always take a leap out.
28 Just a few words that wind up with a punch.
29 Reel.
30 English county.

10 Starting last month, in short, this may be viewed from several angles.
14 Clue related to a tick—but never found in butter.
16 Part of the fish that may be on it.
19 Attribute.
20 Although Ceylon is a pretty warm port you can always find a cool mob here.
21 Stewed—with an uplift.
22 Still remover.
26 People don't worry about this work nowadays.
27 You will be apt to make a mess of it.

Yesterday's Solution.

ACCOMPLISHMENT
G A O U A O U O
I N S T A L L A T I M E R
T C T L U E U B E
A J A R L A I T Y B E R G
T D H N E S H O
E M E R A L D S T E T S O N
D R A W I N G S I G N O R A
T M L U E U B
M O H R L A N C E S T A O
F L E W D C D L I A N
L E E W A R D U T O P I A N
E T L E M M E N N E D
S E A S O N A B L E N E S S

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The Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell 100
E. J. R. Mitchell, Esq. 50
G. S. Archbutt, Esq. 25

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hat for style, finish,
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ship and wear than a
Lincoln Bennett.

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May we fit you?

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Men's Wear Stylists.

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The equipment includes:—Hood and
sidescreens with signalling panel,
hood cover, single-panel Triplex
glass windscreen, speedometer, oil
gauge, two-level petrol tap, automatic
windscreen wiper, pressure lubricating
pump, driving mirror, progressive
shock absorbers on all four wheels,
Lucas Sparion electric horn, six-volt
lighting, starting, and coil ignition set,
coil indicator light, combined head-
and side-lamps, instrument lamp, five
detachable wire wheels, five Dunlop
cord balloon tyres, spare wheel carrier
(in rear locker), jack, tyre pump and
complete tool kit.

COACHWORK. Naval Gray, cellulose
with Red Karhyde upholstery.
Radiator and windscreen in rust-
resisting Black finish. Triplex safety
glass windscreen.

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GARAGE.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.
Incorporated in Hongkong.
Stubbs Road Happy Valley

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1931.

A UNITED PROTEST.

Those Civil Servants who have
not been beyond alleging that the
agitation against continuous in-
creases in the salaries of sterling-
paid officers is merely a Press
"stunt," received a wholesome and
very necessary corrective in the
speeches delivered during the
Budget debate yesterday afternoon.
With one accord, the Unofficial
members registered a most em-
phatic protest against the plan to
pay sterling salaries at the cur-
rent rate of exchange. In taking
that stand, they discharged an un-
pleasant task nobly and well,
rightly interpreting public senti-
ment on the question. It is to be
emphasised that objection to the
proposal does not imply the least
desire to under-pay our Civil Ser-
vants; it is based on two main
considerations—firstly, that the
Colony cannot afford the conces-
sion; secondly, that, in spite of all
that is said to the contrary, the
sterling-paid officer has not been
bearing his fair share of the sacri-
fices which the rest of the com-
munity have been compelled to
shoulder.

It is pleasing to observe that
note was taken of the fact during
yesterday's debate that His Ex-
cellency the Governor had himself,
earlier in the year, asserted that
to pay sterling salaries at the current
rate of exchange would place those
so paid in an unduly unfavourable
position. In saying so much, His
Excellency was stating a demon-
strable fact, but his expectations that
Government officers would loyally
accept the compromise of half
their salaries at 1s. 6d. were, un-
fortunately, not realised. In spite
of the fact that they knew per-
fectly well that they were being
handsomely treated, the officers
affected sent petitions to the Sec-
retary of State, with the conse-
quence that he adopted their view-
point and made the concession
which has aroused so much public
indignation. This was quite con-
trary to the attitude adopt-
ed in January by H. E. the
Governor, to whose credit
must be placed the fact that in
endorsing the compromise he was
himself the greatest loser of all.
If, as Sir Shouson Chow rightly re-
marked, the public were amazed at
the Secretary of State's decision
that salaries be paid at the current
rate, the community were no less

surprised at the Colonial Sec-
retary's claim, on the introduction
of the Budget, that sterling-paid
officers had been bearing an unduly
heavy burden and had been unfair-
ly treated when compared with em-
ployees of local business houses.
These contentions were effectively
shattered by the Unofficials yester-
day and were shown to be in direct
conflict with facts.

None the less, the sterling-paid
officers refused to realise how well
off they were, and, in demanding
more dollars, they forfeited public
sympathy. Having enjoyed a sub-
stantial increase under the terms
of the Salaries Commission Report
—an increase which we have heard
Civil Servants themselves describe
as unnecessary—they demanded
even more. The upshot was
seen in the proposal made yester-
day that they have their salaries
cut to the extent of ten per cent.
Such a reduction would be fully
warranted when we bear in mind
the cuts which have been made in
the pay of sterling-paid business
employees in Hongkong and of
Civil Servants at Home and in
other Colonies. Even after it were
made, those affected would be rela-
tively better off than the others to
whom we have referred.

It has been reiterated to the
point of becoming wearisome, that
the sterling-paid officer is entitled
to his full pay as expressed in
terms of pounds, shillings and
pence, however low the dollar may
be. Mr. Mackie disposed of that
submission by showing that there
has, in the past, been no demur on
the part of the sterling-paid officer
to the terms of his contract being
broken when the dollar has been
high. Moreover, we doubt if there
are Civil Servants in Hongkong to-
day with any prospect of lengthy
service before them who would
consent to taking the luck of ex-
change in future. One point
deserves special notice. We refer
to the proviso made by the Sec-
retary of State that, even under
the so-called current rate plan,
payment is not to be made at a
rate of more than \$20 to the pound
sterling. This, in itself, is a de-
parture from the principle that full
payment in sterling value is a
right on which Civil Servants can
insist. Why was that proviso in-
serted? Obviously because it was
considered that the Colony could
not afford to meet the burden if the
dollar fell below a shilling. It is
precisely on this ground that
objection to the recent decision of
the Secretary of State rests—the
Colony cannot afford it. If the
Secretary of State can condone the
breaking of the Civil Servant's
contract because to enforce it to
the full would place too heavy a
burden on the Colony's finances,
and if the sterling-paid officers are
willing that he should do so, then
there is every justification for
varying the terms when it is shown
that to refrain from doing so
would unduly burden the com-
munity with heavy taxation.

Space limitations preclude us
from going into the position in
greater detail, but the remarks of
H. E. the Governor in defending
the reversion to the current rate
basis, particularly his reference to
a 17 per cent. sacrifice by sterling-
paid officers, would appear to call
for closer analysis than is possi-
ble at the moment. In January,
His Excellency contended that
payment at the current rate would
place Civil Servants in a more
favourable position than they had
a right to expect. On an average,
since that time the dollar rate has
been roughly what it was when
His Excellency made this observa-
tion, at least until quite recently.
In view of this fact, the Governor's
contention would not appear to
have been seriously affected by the
course of exchange, and his argu-
ment of January still remains
good. As to the result of yester-
day's debate, once again the solid
Official Vote has been operated
against strong public sentiment—
a sorry commentary on the type
of government with which the
Colony has to put up.

DAY BY DAY

FALSE HAPPINESS LOVES TO BE IN
A CROWD, AND TO DRAW THE EYES
OF THE WORLD UPON HER. SHE
DOES NOT RECEIVE ANY SATISFAC-
TION FROM THE APPLAUSES WHICH
SHE GIVES HERSELF, BUT FROM THE
ADMIRATION WHICH SHE RAISES IN
OTHERS.—Addison

The Broadcasting Studio will not be
able, as first arranged, to relay the
Volunteer concert to-night.

The wreck of a water-logged fishing
junk, with its crew clinging to it, was
braced up by the m.v. Siam and towed
into Hongkong yesterday.

It is reported at the Harbour Office
that an abandoned junk is drifting in
Lat. 22 deg. 11' N. Long. 114 deg.
52' E. and is dangerous to navigation.

A Chinese attempted suicide yester-
day by jumping into the harbour from
the Praya Wall close to the Talking
Wharf. He was rescued by boat-
people in the vicinity and taken to the
Government Civil Hospital. A clams-
man of the would-be suicide who was
walking with the man stated that he
gave no indication of his intention
until he threw himself over.

Two boatwomen were charged
before the Deputy Harbour Master,
Comdr. Mow, at the Marine Court
this morning, with having loitered
their craft within hundred yards of
the Royal Naval Yard yesterday, and
also with having dredged for articles
at the Naval Anchorage. They were
each fined \$5 or five days' on the first
count, and \$3 or three days' on the second,
the sentences to run consecutively.

Resulting from the incident at the
Caravan Shop at No. 7, Chater Road,
on Wednesday afternoon, two Chinese,
in European attire, were charged
before Mr. Williams at the Central
Magistracy this morning with con-
spiracy and with stealing a jade-ring
valued at \$100, the property of the
shop. One of the accused denied the
charges while his companion pleading
guilty, assumed all the blame. They
were remanded until Monday morning
when the case will be heard at 11.30
o'clock.

The graduation function of the
seventh term of the Chung-Shing
Typewriting School was held at the
Lee Theatre on Wednesday. Mr. Ho
Sai-yu distributed the certificates and
prizes to the successful candidates.
There were thirty-three students re-
ceiving certificates and prizes. The
senior first was Mr. Sinn Hon-kwong,
second Mr. Soha Chund, and third
Mr. Chung Wan-hing. The junior
first was Mr. Lai Ching-fan, second
Mr. Kwok Fung-sin, and third Mr.
Fung Man-wah. Amongst the guests
were Mr. L. J. Cave and Mr. Shun-
men. Mr. Kwok Chung-shing, the
Principal, stated that when the school
started there were only six Chinese
students but the number was now
250 including Chinese, English, Dutch,
Japanese, Portuguese and Indians.
Mr. L. J. Cave, representing Mustard
& Co., Ltd., presented a big silver
cup named the Remington Cup, which
was won by Mr. Lau Yuk-wo.

POPPY DAY FUND.

FINE LEAD BY H. E. AND
LADY PEEL.

His Excellency the Governor and
Lady Peel have once more given
a fine lead to the citizens of the
Colony by subscribing to Earl
Haig's Fund for disabled Ex-Ser-
vicemen.

It is hoped that their generous
example will be followed by a
worthy response to the appeal
which has been sent out.
The first list of Donations ap-
pears elsewhere in this issue.



"Tell your boss I won't wait till the first. Last time I trusted
a guy for eight bucks he moved away to keep from paying."

MARBLE AND CLAY.

A Close-up of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

By An "OLD STAGER".

GRAND fatality has carved the
present Prime Minister a
prominent and perhaps abiding
niche in the Valhalla of British
history.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is a
curious and almost baffling study
in political personality. He com-
bines a high order of intelligence
and indomitable industry with
cultured finesse and striking good
looks. An attentive observer
would say that here was a man
both born and made for the baton
of supreme command.

And yet, on a more intensive
study close up, there is a some-
thing lacking. Whether regard-
ed from the standpoint of his for-
mer Socialist colleagues or of his
present Nationalist associates,
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is, even
to the vulnerable heel, a modern
political counterpart of the classic
Achilles.

The difficulty is to determine
positively what that something is
that the Prime Minister lacks in
his otherwise convincing make-
up. It is not tact, for Mr. Ram-
say MacDonald is shrewd. It is
not the glow of personal mag-
netism, for he is, alike on the
platform and in the armchair, an
arresting and fascinating human
entity. It is not sincerity, for
no man or woman could honestly
impeach Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's
seasoned convictions, which are
both well-reasoned and enthusias-
tic.

Until recently one might per-
haps have guessed that it was
courage, but how can such a sus-
picion survive the calm decision
with which Mr. Ramsay Mac-
Donald, when the hour of supreme
national crisis came, clear-eyed
and sad-hearted, threw over the
associations of a lifetime!

Voice in the Wilderness.

We may search in vain for any
clue to the psychological mystery
in the Prime Minister's career.
The late Earl of Balfour, a dis-
criminating and severe critic of
Parliamentary talent, was the first
to single him out as an M.P.
much above the mediocre ruck of
political intelligence. The rest
of Mr. MacDonald's life is recent
enough and prominent enough to
need no detailed recapitulation.

He was already the dominant
figure in the ranks of Parliamen-
tary Labour when the War upset
all the apple carts. We know
what happened then. To no part
of the Kingdom did the call to
arms in a fight to overthrow the
tyranny of a military caste make
greater appeal than to Scotland.

At a time when every Highland
glen resounded to the warlike
skirl of pipes, and when half the
Dundee police force came south
en masse to join the Scots Guards,
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald withstood
the hurricane like a lonely pine.
His whole intellectual being re-
volted against what the ardent
student of books regarded as a
senseless catastrophe.

In those days, even more than
in the present crisis, his was a
voice crying alone even in the
Labour party. He had a few
faint echoes, but they were second-
raters—the scurrilous pipes of
wretched straw.

The Man Who Mattered.

That Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's
political star survived that murky
eclipse, and that not long after-
wards it was hatched to so com-
fortable a wagon as a Labour
Premier's presentation motor car,
is proof enough of the hold his
intellectual pre-eminence had on
the Labour following.

When the stalemate of a gen-
eral election chance put Socialism
in office for the first time, the
orthodox claimant to its headship
was Mr. Clynes. But mere seniority,
in face of Mr. Ramsay Mac-
Donald's commanding superiority,
was waived.

Whitehall will tell you that his
was the only mind that really
counted in that first Ministry. He
was head and shoulders above the
rest. The more some of them re-
sented it, the more Mr. Ramsay
MacDonald showed it.

A mild academic dictatorship
was the regime in reality then. If
"Ramsay Mac" wanted to discuss
things with one of his colleagues,
he sent for him. Otherwise he
remained aloof as a headmaster
from the junior school.

Weighting that intellectual
supremacy, and its concomitant
isolation of mental outlook, and
remembering that remarkable
post-war come-back, I for one ask
myself whether his late colleagues
are quite so justified as they now
imagine in believing that Mr.
Ramsay MacDonald no longer
counts in the ranks of democratic
Labour.

If they are bent on disowning
him, his colourable successor, Mr.
Arthur Henderson (who has taken
several sizes larger in hats since
he heard himself talk in inter-
national circle at Geneva) does
not striking me as nearly con-
vincing enough.

When I hear him speak I seem
to hear the tinkle of the provin-
cial small grocer's shop bell. An
apron would better become
"Uncle" Arthur than the Imperial
purple of Cæsar's toga. Say
what they will, Ramsay Mac-
Donald was their Mussolini. A
filleted Mussolini, a Mussolini of
the library rather than of the
Parthenon, but still their only
approach to the real thing.

After the Emergency.

When the National Ministry's
work is done, and the time comes
for its final dissolution, Mr. Ram-
say MacDonald's Socialist detrac-
tors may discover there are more
things in heaven and earth and
party politics than are dreamed of
in their philosophy.

A complete re-orientation of
parties may be now in the womb
of British history. A Socialism
which tends ever more to Com-
munist may separate itself from
its inherent Radicalism, and the
latter may rally powerfully to a
new apotheosis of Liberalism.

This country will never rest
content with Labour as the sole
alternative to Conservatism so
long as Labour is wedded to na-
tional bankruptcy and general de-
bacle. The nation will not stand
for a Utopia built on gaunt rui-
nation. Before the existing ma-
chinery is scrapped, we shall want
to hear the smooth hum of the new
installation in good working order.
There must be no interlude of
chaotic, blood-shot famine in the
evolution.

This was just the haggard con-
sideration, when it came to the
pinch, that made Mr. Ramsay Mac-
Donald pull up dead. Right ahead
was a leap into revolution. No-
thing less was bound up in the
fate of the pound sterling. He
was neither weak enough to be
forced into that leap nor strong
enough to take it. But still the
problem remains how he allowed
himself to ride so very near the
precipice.

OLD TIME HUMOUR.

By George M'Qwat.

GOOD stories, like coin of the
realm, should not only be
treasured but passed on, whilst
a good-natured bit of gossip keeps
us in touch with our fellows, and
corrects the tendency in us to
dwell apart. Perhaps that is
why so many stories and anec-
dotes have come down to us from
our grandfathers' day.

The old worthies of that time
served the same purpose in their
generation as our comic papers
and magazines do in our own day;
they went about poking fun at
their neighbours, often touching
with impunity on sore personal
points. They were to the village
life of their time what the jesters
were to the courts of old.

Life, in those days, seems to
have been a case of matching
(Continued on Page 7.)

LEAGUE COUNCIL GIVES JAPAN
NOTICE TO QUIT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

representatives of the Powers mentioned in the Council's resolution, who will follow out the execution of China's arrangements for the safety of Japanese nationals, as laid down by the League Council, will be civil and military officials of the various Powers on the spot, such as Military Attaches, Consuls, etc.

Extraordinary Situation.

An extraordinary situation was revealed at the end of to-day's proceedings when it was stated, on excellent authority, that neither party had hitherto been induced to make a precise detailed statement of their claims and nothing whatever was known by the Council of the Five Powers said to have been put forward by Japan as her desiderata.

Hence, it became imperative that the Council itself should draw up some practical resolution.

Encouraging Signs.

All members of the League Council are now stated to be confident that their efforts are bound to be successful.

The tangible evidence of the United States' determination that the peace of the world shall be preserved, as seen in American Association with the Council, is regarded as the most encouraging sign of all.

British circles are of the opinion that the Council has done well to adjourn.—*Reuter.*

U. S. Aloofness.

Washington, Oct. 22.

Comment has been made upon the sudden appearance of aloofness on the part of the United States in regard to Manchuria.

This is explained here as natural, since the League has now approached the problem under the provisions of the Covenant of the League, in which the United States has no right to participate.—*Reuter.*

Chinese Legation View.

London, Oct. 22.

Chinese diplomatic quarters in London state that China has put all her cards upon the table and still adheres to her resolve to abide by the decisions of the League Council.—*Reuter.*

London Press Comment.

London, Oct. 23.

The most decisive point in shaping the Council's action, according to the *Daily Telegraph*, was the growing realization that Japan had morally a very strong case once she firmly repudiated any intention of forcibly changing the *status quo*, and declared that her only purpose was to protect treaty rights and the safety of numerous Japanese nationals.

On the contrary, the journal states, China does not possess effective administrative authority and her so-called Government has not the power and has not given signs of having the will to protect Japan's legitimate interests.—*Reuter.*

U. S. Note to China.

Nanking, Oct. 22.

The text of the Note from the American Government, dated yesterday, is as follows:—The Government and the People of the United States have observed with concern the events of the last month in Manchuria. When the differences between China and Japan came to a head on September 19th, one of the parties to the dispute referred the matter to the League of Nations, and since that time the American Government, by representation through diplomatic channels, has co-operated with the League in its efforts to secure a peaceful settlement.

A threat of war, whenever it may arise, is of profound concern to the whole world; and for this reason the American Government, like other Governments, was constrained to call to the attention of both disputants the serious damages involved in the present situation.

Obligations Recalled.

"This Government now desires, as do other signatories of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, particularly to call attention of the Chinese and Japanese Governments the obligations voluntarily assumed when they became parties to that treaty, especially the obligations of Article II which reads:—

"The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means." "The American Government takes this occasion again to express its earnest hope that China and Japan will refrain from any measures which might lead to war and that they will find it possible to agree upon the method for resolving by peaceful means in accordance with their promises and in coöping with the confident expectations of the public opinion throughout the whole world issues

over which they are at present in controversy."—*Shin News Service.*

China's Reply.

Nanking, Oct. 22.

The Chinese Government dispatched to-day the following reply to the American Note:—

"The Chinese Government has received from the American Government a communication, dated October 21st, in which the American Government calls the attention of the Chinese and Japanese Governments to the obligations arising from the Treaty for the Renunciation of War and expresses the hope that both China and Japan will refrain from any measures that might lead to war.

"The Chinese Government and People deeply appreciate the renewed expression, on the part of the Government and People of the United States, of profound concern with which they have observed the development of events on China since September 18th. The Chinese Government is especially gratified to learn that the American Government has co-operated with the League of Nations in its efforts to secure peaceful settlement.

No Force Employed.

"It has been in absolute reliance upon the principles of international law and international agreements, particularly those for the perpetuation of peace among nations, and for pledging respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial and administrative integrity of states, that the Chinese Government has consistently refrained from employing force to meet the situation created by the occupation of Chinese territory by Japanese troops and other warlike actions of Japan, in the belief that such actions would not be permitted to go unchallenged by Powers which should feel deeply concerned in the matter.

"Especially faithful to the obligations assumed under the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, the Chinese Government has been seeking, from the very beginning, a just and adequate settlement by pacific means. China has not adopted any measure of war, but has appealed to the United States of America as well as the League of Nations under the provisions of existing international agreements.

"It is the sincere desire of the Chinese Government to settle the present crisis by peaceful means under conditions which give guarantee of fair and equitable treatment for all concerned and to co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the American Government, the sponsor of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, in its efforts to uphold the sanctity of international engagements."—*Shin News Service.*

Japan's Reply.

The text of Japan's reply to the Kellogg Pact reminder was published this morning. It states:—The Japanese Government realize as fully as any other signatories of the Pact of Paris of 1928, the responsibility incurred under the provisions of that solemn pact. They have made it clear on various occasions that the Japanese railway guards, in taking military measures in Manchuria since the night of September 18 last, have been actuated solely by the necessity of defending themselves, as well as protecting the South Manchuria Railway and the lives and property of Japanese subjects against wanton attacks by Chinese troops and armed bands. Nothing is further from the thoughts of the Japanese Government than to have recourse to war for the solution of their outstanding differences with China.

It is their settled aim to compose these differences by all pacific means. In the Note of the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Chinese Minister in Tokyo dated October 9, the Japanese Government have already declared their readiness to enter into negotiations with responsible representatives of China for an adjustment of the present difficulties. So far as they are concerned they have no intention whatever of proceeding to any steps that might hamper any efforts intended to assure a pacific settlement of the conflict between Japan and China.

Anti-Japanese Agitation.

On other hand, they have repeatedly called the attention of the Chinese Government to the organized hostile agitation against Japan now in progress in various parts of China. The suspension of all commercial intercourse with Japan at present practiced in China is in no sense a spontaneous act of individual Chinese. It is enforced by Anti-Japanese organizations that have taken the law into their own hands and are heavily penalizing even with the threat of capital punishment any Chinese who may found disobeying their arbitrary decrees. Acts of violence levelled against Japanese residents also continue unabated

NEW SOLICITOR
ADMITTED.BORN AND EDUCATED IN
HONGKONG.

A new solicitor was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court this morning by the Chief Justice (Sir Joseph Kemp), this being Mr. C. Y. Kwan (Chio Yiu-kwan), who is opening an office in the new Hongkong Bank building extension.

The application was made by the Attorney General (Hon. Mr. G. G. Alabaster, K.C.) and his Lordship, in granting the application and wishing Mr. Kwan every success in his future career, remarked that he was glad to see that the application was in order.

Mr. Kwan was born in Hongkong and educated at the Diocesan Boys' School, later going to England in the course of his studies and attending the University College of London. He took his LL.B. degree with second class honours and was awarded a certificate of honour in taking first class in Criminal Law and Jurisprudence.

He was articled to Mr. E. H. Hazel, of Messrs. Ellis, Bickerton, Aglionby and Hazel, a London firm of solicitors. He passed his final in March, 1931, and took second class honours in an honours examination a week later. He was admitted to practice in London on May 1, 1931.

THE "TELEGRAPH" ART
SUPPLEMENT.Features of This Week's
Issue.

The *Telegraph* Pictorial Supplement to-morrow will again contain a varied array of topical pictures. A point to be stressed is that, in its new form, the Supplement is ideal for mailing home to friends, being of a size which can be easily slipped into a foolscap envelope.

Sporting pictures will predominate in this week's issue. There will be several snapshots of the interport bowls games in progress and of the Army tennis finals, whilst the match between the Kowloon Rugby Club and the Borderers will also be illustrated. There will also be a group of the V.R.C. champion water polo team. A group of the Council of the H.K. University Union will be given, as well as a photograph taken at the wedding of Mr. G. W. Harrison and Miss M. B. Mallet. A portrait of Mr. Timothy Murphy, A.S.P., will also appear, as will a sketch of the University debating team due here next week.

Other pictures will include several of the big Highland Gathering at Banff, Canada, and one showing the departure of the Governor of Mexico for Lisbon.

SLEIGHT OF HAND IN
PAWNSHOP.

(Continued from Page 1.)

list, and the addresses of both were given as 59, Nathan Road.

Jewellery as Bail.

Detective Sergt. Kennedy stated that the Pole had turned over to Police jewellery worth \$10,000 as bail.

The Persian had the impression that he had been included in such bail until informed by the Magistrate that separate bail of an equal amount would be required from him.

Both accused were formally remanded until next Friday when a date will be fixed for the hearing of the case.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared to prosecute on behalf of the pawnbroker.

There is little fault to be found with "The Eyes of the World," a drama which commenced a three day run at the Queen's yesterday. The story is well presented, and the principal character roles are capably handled by artists who evince a high degree of artistry. As a change from some of the "modern" stories, the production is to be welcomed and appreciated by discriminating picture-goers.

In many places under the jurisdiction of the Government of Nanking. It will be manifest to all fair observers of the actual situation that those activities of the Anti-Japanese organizations are acquiesced in by the Chinese Government as a means to attain the national ends of China. The Japanese Government desire to point out that such acquiescence by the Chinese Government in the lawless proceedings of their own nationals cannot be regarded as being in harmony with the letter or spirit of the stipulations contained in Article 2 of the Pact of Paris.

ARMED ROBBERS
SCARED.FLEE WHEN ALARM IS
RAISED.

At about 9.30 this morning the home of Mrs. Margaret Lam, on the first floor of 171, Tung Choi Street, Yau-mat, was visited by armed robbers.

Hearing a knock and a man asking for her husband, whose name he mentioned, Mrs. Lam opened the door to admit a man, whose intentions were immediately realised by his brandishing a dagger and enjoining silence on her and two other inmates who were her servants. The first man was followed by two others, similarly armed. They spoke Hakka.

Undeterred by the show of weapons, Mrs. Lam screamed "Save Life!" which the intruders well understood as she said it in Hakka. They abandoned their enterprise and fled precipitately. The police were notified of the case and investigations are proceeding.

ADMIRAL DEWAR
LABOURITE.LLOYD GEORGE ON
TARIFFS.

"Vote for the Free Trade Socialist in preference to the Tariffist Tory" was the advice given by Mr. Lloyd George in a broadcast address enjoining the electors to see that Great Britain does not abandon the sound and healthy position she holds in comparison with countries "submerged in the malarial swamps of tariffs."

The Trades Union Congress has entered the fray in support of Labour with a manifesto declaring, inter alia, that the first Labour Government was destroyed by the "Red Letter" and the second by order of the bankers.

The Labour Party candidates include Vice-Admiral Dewar, of Royal Oak fame, who is contesting Portsmouth North.

OLD TIME HUMOUR.

(Continued from Page 6.)

one's wit against one's fellows, and it is easy to imagine the agony of the old man who, it is said, in his last moments, declared, "I'm wantin' nather Savvins nor Meenister, I'm jist wantin' tae argie."

This same passion for contention seems to have been in the blood of an otherwise modest old soul, known in the village of Bunnage as Pie Jock. He and another old worthy were having a somewhat heated discussion on the Scriptures.

It was pointed out to our old friend that Saint Paul had, at one time or another, said such and such a thing.

"Ah, weel," said the old man, "maybe so, but that's jist whaur Paul an' me differ."

It has been said that these old wags and humourists were a privileged class. They were also unrestricted. Even ministers, in those days, refused to smother their wit under the stifling cloak of respectability. What minister, nowadays, even if he possessed the natural wit, would dare to use it as an old parish minister of Bunnage was wont to do?

"You," he once remarked to his old precursor, "ye've been singin' 'Aye' coorse the day."

"Aye," said Tam, "I've got a kind o' kiltin' in my chest."

"Kiltin', did ye say? Is mair like an auld tam cat."

It was this same old minister who, coming from a meeting in the old parish kirk towards his manse encountered a "ghost."

One of the youths of the village, seeking to frighten the old man, dressed himself in a white sheet and came stalking across the kirkyard.

"Megstie me," said the minister, "whit's this?"

"I'm a ghost. I've risen free the deid."

"D'ye tell me that?" said the minister, "an' is this a general risin' or are ye jist out for a walk?"

Most of us have heard how Coleridge, once speaking of his pulpit days to Charles Lamb, remarked, "Charles, you have never heard me preach, I think."

"My dear boy," Lamb replied, "I have never heard you do anything else."

Much may be said in defence of the egotism of such a man as Coleridge, but even he, we feel sure, did not rule his flock with so sharp a tongue as the old country man of God-war in the habit of doing.

This old divine did not hesitate to spice his readings from the pulpit with pointed personal remarks. One Sabbath morning he read a verse from the Book of Exodus in the following manner:—

"An the Lord said unto Moses—shut that door; I'm thinkin' if ye had tae sit beside the door yerse' ye wldna be sae ready leavin' it open; it was jist beside

RADIO
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The radio programme to be broadcast by Z. B. W. on a wavelength of 355 metres to-day is:—

5.00-7.00 p.m. Chinese programme, 7.00-9.15 p.m. European programme of Victor Records kindly supplied by Messrs. Tsang Fook Piano Co.

7.00 p.m. Stock quotations, mail notice, etc.

7.05-7.47 p.m. A Concert. Orchestral-Kava Walks (Andreeff). Orchestral-Autumn Thoughts. Kirilloff's Balaialka Orch. 20752. Piano Solo-Staccato-Caprice (Vogrich).

Piano Solo-Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 4 (Liszt). Yolanda Mero. 1155. Song-By the Waters of Minnetonka (Laurance). Ernestine Schumann-Helk (Contralto). 1158.

Instrumental Quartet-Torna a Surriento (De Gurlis). Florentine Quartet. Instrumental Trio-Serenata Silvestri (Silvestri).

Neapolitan Trio. 20668. Song-Uncle Ned (Stephen Foster). Song-Old Black Joe (Stephen Foster). Lawrence Tibbett (Baritone). 1255. Violin Solo-Waltz in G Flat (Chopin). Violin Solo-Persian Song (Glinka-Zimballist).

8.00 p.m. (Local time and weather report). 7.47-8.12 p.m. Orchestral and Band Selections. Country Gardens (Sharp). Bobbing Joe (Sharp).

8.12-8.40 p.m. Mayfair Band. 20042. From the Rhine to the Danube-Medley (Rhode). Gerhard Hoffman's Orch. V-50000. The Love for Three Oranges (Prokofieff).

Boston Symphony Orchestra. 7197. 8.42-9.10 p.m. Portuguese Music. Song-Dois Veus (Marques). Song-Promessa "Carapinhada" (Portela).

Adelina Fernandes (Soprano). 33000. Guitar Solo-Angelus d'Aldeia (Da Veiga).

Guitar Solo-Variaciones em si Menor (Parente). Jose Parente. 33008. Song-A Lagartixa (Do Magalhães). Song-O Fado (Do Magalhães). Geraldo Do Magalhães (Baritone). 33010.

Concertina Solo-Um Fado (Fado). Concertina Solo-Vira (Rustic Dance). Anselmo da Silva Guerra. 33009. 8.40-9.05 p.m.

Tannhauser-Overture and Venusberg Music (Wagner). Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. M-78. 9.05-9.15 p.m. Hawaiian Music. Garden of Paradise.

Penel No. Keamoku Louis. 20707. Hawaiian Moon. Kane's Hawaiians. 20704. On a Beautiful Summer Night. Honeycuckie.

Waino Knappl and His Suomi Orchestra 20871. 9.23-9.45 p.m. Operatic. Song-Carmen-Near the Walls of Seville (Bizet).

Son-Carmen-Love is Like a Wood Bird (Bizet). Marguerite D'Alvarez (Contralto). 1145.

Accordion Solo-Mignon-Entracte Cavotte (Thomas arr. (Delro). Accordion Solo-Rigoletto-Quartet (Verdi). Pietro V-19.

Song-La Favorita-A Vision! A Spirit of Beauty (Donizetti). Song-La Bohème-Coldhearted Mimi (Puccini). Antonio Carls. (Tenor). 1125.

9.45-10.28 p.m. Variety. Piano Solo-Dancing Tambourine. Piano Solo-Doll Dance.

Song-Loving Talking Blues. Song-Dark Night Blues. Blind Willie McTell. V-38029. Banjo Solo-Me and My Shadow. Banjo Solo-Sad 'n' Blue. Eddie Penbody and His Banjo. 20699.

Clarinet Solo-Friendless Blues. Clarinet Solo-Riverdale Stomp. Douglas Williams V-38031. Song-Moonbeams, Richard Crooks. (Tenor). 1371.

Piano Solo-Nola. Piano Solo-An Operatic Nightmare. Frank Banta. 20697. 10.28 p.m. Rugby Mid-day Press News. 10.30 p.m. Close Down.

that door that Jock Tamson, the bellman, got his daim o' cauld, an' I'm sure, honest man, he didna let it stay muckle open. An' the Lord said unto Moses—pit oot that dug; wha is it that brings dugs tae the kirk, yaff-yaffin? Let me never see ye bring dugs tae the kirk again, or I'll pit you and them baith oot. An' the Lord said unto Moses—I see a man anent the wast laft wi' his hat on; I'm sure ye're clean oot o' the souch o' the door; keel aff yer bonnet, Tammas, an' if yer bare pow be could ye maun jist buy yerse' a worst wig like mysel'.

Then he again began the verse, which he eventually succeeded in rendering more in accordance with the text.

Our forebears, like all mortals, appreciated simple humour. There was nothing artificial about their sense of what was funny. Real wit, with them, took first place, but almost as attractive to them was the unconscious humour which seems to be inherent in most simple country folks. Simple, we term them, simple things and simple people, but often how wise in their simplicity.

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LOCAL FOOTBALL TO-MORROW.

H.K.F.C. HOME TO
KOWLOON.

SOME KEEN DUELS.

By "Wanderer."

With the final decision regarding the football dispute still in abeyance, fixtures have been arranged for clubs other than the Chinese till the end of October.

To-morrow, eleven matches are being played, St. Joseph's having joined the Third Division, bringing its membership up to six.

The fixture list, together with grounds and referees appointed follows:

Senior Division.

S. W. Borderers v. Recreio, Sookunpo, Mr. Darlington.
Police v. Navy, Kowloon, Mr. Brown.

St. Joseph's v. Argyle, St. Joseph's, Mr. Anderson.
Club v. Kowloon, Club, Mr. Caswell.

Kick-off 4.30 p.m.

Second Division.

S. W. B. v. Club, Sookunpo, Mr. Pookey.
Navy v. Argyle, Navy, H.V., Mr. Lawrence.

R.A.O.C. v. University, Chatham Road, Mr. Trice.
12th Bty. v. Kowloon, Kowloon, Mr. Parker.

Kick-off 3 p.m.

Third Division.

R.A.F. v. Recreio, Recreio, 3 p.m., Mr. Godsell.
R.E. v. S.W.B., Chatham Road, 4.30, Mr. Cull.

St. Joseph's v. Radio, St. Joseph's, 3 p.m., Mr. Norworthy.

Most interest will be centred in the clash of the Club and Kowloon, for which both teams will be at full strength. Judging from the form displayed against the Recreio (the only side both have met) Kowloon should start favourites.

The Borderers are expected to defeat the Recreio, though the Portuguese can be relied upon to put up a stiff fight for the points, while the Argyle and the Navy should both be on the winning side.

In the second division, the Navy match with the Argyle should provide a keen encounter, while Kowloon, at present leading the league, will be severely tested by the 12th Bty. R.A. The R.A.O.C. are expected to score their first win, but the Club look likely to suffer the loss of two points to the Borderers 2nd XI.

St. Joseph's and the R.A.F. make their first ventures in the Third Division with little or nothing known about their strength.

Teams for To-morrow Afternoon's Games.

The following have been selected to represent Kowloon F.C. First Eleven, versus the H.K. Football Club on the H.K.F.C. ground at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow:

Nicholls; Martin, Downman; Duncan, McKelvie, Bliss, Doherty, Hedley, Timberlake, Grimwood, Janson.
Reserve: Cotton.

The following have been selected to represent Kowloon F.C. Second Eleven, versus the R.A. on the Kowloon Football Club ground at 3 p.m. the same day.

Gurevitch; Wells, London; Everest, Williams, Giehrst; I. Greenberg, M. Greenberg, White, Whitfield, Simpson.
Reserve: Bickford.

The following team has been selected to represent the 1st XI of the Hongkong Football Club on Saturday, against Kowloon on the Club Ground, Happy Valley at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow:

Pile and Strange; M. Ralston, Skinner and Baldwin; Bell, Pote-Hunt, Howo, E. Strange and Jackson. Reserves: A. Macfarlane.

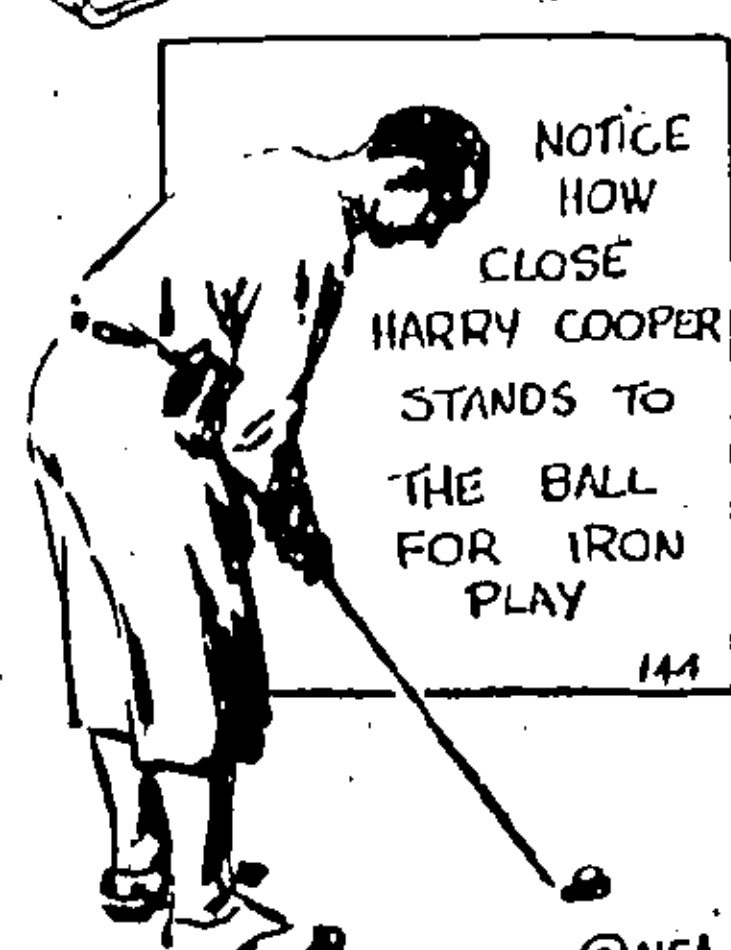
The Police team to-morrow will be: Fraser; Perkins, Britain; Thorp, Channing, Shepherd; Pile, Wheeler, Moss, Hudson, Williams. Reserves: Bentley and Harris.

Club Reserves: Fogwill; Hynes and Potouloff; Hooper, Panchoon, and Sloan; Krilovsky, Tavlin, Reid, Ralston and Smith. Reserves: Farrow and Babbington.



Miss Enid Wilson, left, the British women's golf champion, who challenged unsuccessfully for the U. S. women's championship.

GOLF



How can I straighten my mashie shots?

If you find difficulty in hitting your mashie shots to the pin, a simple and effective cure that can be adapted to all departments of play is to stand closer to the ball. Standing too far away in a mashie shot makes the direction of the ball uncertain. A few inches closer to the ball will give you better direction and also will pull the ball to a stop more quickly.—ART KRENZ.

SHAMEEN SOCCER.

SEAMEW AND CICALA IN DRAWN GAME.

Shameen, Oct. 22. An interesting League game was witnessed here yesterday between H.M.S. Seamew and H.M.S. Cicala, which ended in a draw of one goal each.

The first half was a hard fought struggle between two well-balanced teams. Both defences were sound and the game was mainly confined to mid-field play, with occasional raids at either end. One good forward movement by Cicala was spoiled by their outside right getting offside. A penalty against Cicala for hands was well stopped by the goalie. The interval arrived without either side having opened their score.

Following the change-over, Cicala scored within two minutes of the kick-off, and completely dominated the game for some time. Seamew's centre-half broke away, but having taken the ball up the field in an excellent individual effort, was brought down by the Cicala right back. The referee awarded a penalty, which was again saved in splendid style by the goalie. A few minutes later, Seamew's centre-half made no mistake with a free kick for hands just outside the area, and so got on terms. For the remainder of the game Cicala were definitely superior and were unfortunate in having to share the points.

Mr. Younghusband lined up the following teams.

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OFFICIALS DEFEAT PAY CUT AMENDMENT.

H.E. GOVERNOR'S VIEWS ON 1930 SURRENDER.

FULL STERLING SALARIES.

Thanks to the Official Vote, the amendment moved during the Budget debate in the Legislative Council yesterday for a reduction of 10 per cent. in the salaries of sterling-paid Civil Servants was defeated. The meeting lasted three hours.

H.E. the Governor, referring to the compromise by which salaries were calculated on the basis of half at the current rate and half at 1s. 6d., said this entailed a surrender by those affected of approximately 17 per cent., a fact which he thought had been insufficiently appreciated.

The Colonial Secretary, in a lengthy speech, stated that his previous references to local business firms, was based on the only information then available to the Government.

Hon. Mr. S. W. T'ao said:

Sir, I have studied the Budget for the year 1932, also the speech by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary on this subject with much interest. I desire to associate myself with the remarks and criticisms made on the Estimates by my hon. colleagues, the Senior Unofficial Member, Sir Shumson Chow, and Mr. Kot wall, in their speeches. At the same time I should like to add a few observations of my own which may not bear directly on any particular item of the Budget, which has been so carefully and ably reviewed by my hon. colleagues, but rather on the general effect which the increase of taxation has on the Chinese community.

I quite agree that, in order to balance the Budget without reducing efficiency in administration, increased taxation is a matter of absolute necessity. In this respect I can assure Your Excellency that the Chinese community will loyally support the Government. Nevertheless, I earnestly hope that, in its anxiety to increase the revenue, the Government will not impose or insist on small Chinese traders such hard and stringent conditions that may kill their business and take away their living. For, I submit that the prosperity of this Colony is indeed by the success of the many and not of the few, and that small traders, who else out a living by sheer industry and frugal habits, form the great majority of the population here.

Cost of Living.

Notwithstanding any opinion to the contrary, cost of living among the Chinese in the Colony has increased enormously during the last two years; although it has not increased in the same ratio as the value of sterling to silver. It does not therefore hit those whose income is on a sterling basis, so hard as those whose income is in silver. To a dollar-paid man a dollar is a dollar and no more. We all know that the supply of necessities of life in the Colony depends chiefly on importation from abroad; some from gold countries and others from China. Recently Canton put a duty on fish and vegetables for export to Hongkong; and there is no telling to what limit these taxes may extend. It behoves the Government, therefore, to seriously look into and find ways and means by which the farmers in the New Territories may be encouraged to increase agricultural production. I was informed that what the farmers need are facilities for transportation and a market of their own for their goods where they can dispose of their produce without being subjected to hard bargains driven by stall-holders. I would suggest therefore that a Committee be appointed by the Government to enquire into the matter thoroughly and give the farmers every assistance possible.

School Grants.

I am glad indeed that provision has been made in the Budget for the increase of school grants in the year 1932. The amount so increased is still, I consider, insufficient. Before the year 1913 the policy of the Government was to assist private schools by grants rather than open more Government schools. Since then that policy has been changed and more Government schools have been established and a higher standard of education provided. Whether it is the duty of the Government to provide Secondary education for the public is a controversial point. But I remember that, on a speech day at St. Stephen's College, Sir Cecil Clements made our late Governor, said in effect that "the Government can only provide a stereotyped education, and if any one desires a special education he must go to a school like St. Stephen's." From an economic point of view it would be very interesting, indeed, to know what was the actual sum expended in 1913 by the Government on its own schools and the number of pupils attending therein, also the total amount of grants, apart from Building grants, to all private

schools in the Colony and the number of pupils attending therein. A comparison of these figures will show the relative cost for education between a Government and a private school.

With these few remarks I desire to join my Chinese colleagues in wishing Your Excellency a successful financial year for 1932. The recent rise of three pence to a dollar is an indication of improvement in our finances and augurs well for the coming year. (Applause).

DIRECTORS' FEES.

The Servant Girl and the Baby.

Hon. Mr. Patterson said: Sir, I find one advantage in being a young honourable member and that is that when it comes to the Budget I can speak of the matters at issue that, fortunately, there is very little left for me to say. I think there are only one or two points I want to mention. The first is that I want to associate myself with my honourable friend, Mr. Charles Mackie, on what he said about the harbour. The harbour is rather a controversial subject, and I have a very direct interest as chairman of one of the wharf companies, but I do feel that the Wharf Company puts a good deal of money into Government coffers and does not feel an awful lot out. Last year 1930 they put in \$5,000 and did a certain amount of dredging as the Hon. Mr. Mackie pointed out, and also made minor repairs to a road, and what benefits they have received from the Government for that I don't really know. The harbour is still very much what it was 10 or 15 years ago, and I really do seriously hope that something may be done about it.

Directors' Fees.

The other point I want to make is on the very vexed question of sterling salaries. Almost every Government officer I have discussed the matter with remarks, "You have put up all the Directors' fees" and is generally extremely vague as to what Directors' fees are. Well, as a matter of fact certain Directors' fees have been put up and I will deal with the companies I know.

The first one was one of our leading insurance companies. They made a very great deal of money in sterling and pay dividends in sterling. Exactly the same thing happened in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank which can, I think, be fairly argued as not having increased their fees.

I admit that the two dollar companies of which I am chairman had suggested putting up their Directors' fees. In each instance a suggestion was made from the floor, but could not be dealt with because notice was required. I don't know what will happen at the forthcoming meetings, but it might be put through and the increase is only \$8,000, which I submit is tiny.

My argument is rather like that of the housemaid, or domestic servant, in the well-known novel by Capt. Marryat, who was applying for a situation and had to confess that she had had an unfortunate experience and was possessed of a small and unaccountable baby. She added, as an excuse, that it was "only a very little one." On the point in this case, the sum of \$8,000 is only a very little one.

That, I think, is all I have to say. (Applause.)

OFFICIAL REPLIES.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said: Sir.—In rising to reply to the criticisms of my Unofficial friends I should like first on behalf of the Government to thank them for their appreciation of the efforts which have been made to present

them with the fullest possible information in the most readily accessible form, and for their general approval of the methods adopted to raise the additional revenue which they agree is necessary in order to balance the Budget.

The main criticism of the Budget is concerned with the question of the payment of sterling salaries at current rates of exchange, a subject with which Your Excellency proposes to deal. Apart from that, the speeches of my Unofficial friends may be said to confine themselves for the most part to matters of detail, which disclose a close scrutiny of our proposals and a sincere regret, which the Government shares, at seeing so many desirable works postponed to a future date. Leaving in Your Excellency's hands some of the more important items I shall now endeavour to the best of my ability to answer the various questions raised.

Petrol Tax.

Taking first the speech of the Honourable the Senior Member, attention is drawn to the danger of regarding petrol as a luxury. The Government does not so regard it and is not unmindful of the necessity for cheap transport. It does not, however, consider that the Petrol Tax has been unduly raised or that the cost of transport will be seriously affected thereby. The hon. member and some of his colleagues have referred to the amounts provided for roads. The excellence of the Colony's roads is remarkable and we hope that it will still be possible to maintain a high standard with the funds provided. The suggestion that a road fund be created, which I read into the Honourable the Senior Member's speech, is open to serious objections as all must know who have followed the history of the road fund in England.

Commercial Salaries.

Bearing in mind that Your Excellency will deal more particularly with the question of Civil Service Salaries which looms so large in the speech of the Senior Unofficial Member and of the Representative of the Chamber of Commerce, I shall confine myself to remarking that my references to business firms were based on the only information then available to the Government, and the information was derived from entirely reliable sources. I was particularly careful to qualify my remarks by the words "so far as the Government is aware." It must not be forgotten that business firms do not publish annual estimates and Blue Books with details of the emoluments of all their employees, and the Government is for the most part dependent for its information on such details as the firms may choose to communicate. Business firms can hardly have been unaware that the Government would have welcomed information on any recent changes in the emoluments and methods of payment of their employees.

I would refer to only one other point on this subject. My honourable friend Mr. Mackie quotes the Treasurer as saying that payment of salaries at current rates will cause an additional tax on the revenues of the Colony of approximately one million dollars next year—additional, that is, over paying half at 1/6d and half at current rate. But that figure will only apply if the average rate for the year is a 1/6 or under. The figure must be reduced proportionately as the dollar rises.

Retrenchment Report.

Reverting, Sir, to the speech of the Honourable the Senior Member, I share his regret that it has not been possible to publish the Retrenchment Report in time for this debate. The Government will give full consideration to his request that a statement of savings should accompany the Report.

The only question raised on the Revenue side of the Budget is on certain items of Harbour Office Revenue. The estimates for 1931 were based on certain increases in the charges made, and there was a small over-estimate of the effect of these changes in the water of Light Dues and Buoy Rent. The larger over-estimate in the item "Encouragement and Discharge of Seamen" is due to the fact that a full year's increase was allowed for, whereas the revision of the charges did not take effect till the 1st of August, 1931. Even so there was a considerable over-estimate. Allowance was in fact made for an estimated reduction in the amount of shipping using the port in 1931 and a further reduction may be expected in 1932 unless conditions in the shipping world improve.

Wishes Noted.

The Government takes note of the wishes of Unofficial members regarding the Cadet Service, the Senior Clerical and Accounting Staff and the Treasury and will give due weight to their recommendations.

The Government will, as desired, refer to the Special Committee on the adequacy of the Government launches the question of proceeding with the expenditure provided in the estimates for new launches and special repairs to launches. The increase in the estimate for fuel for the Harbour Department is due

to increased cost. The Railway, which uses a different type of coal from that used in launches, is also paying more per ton for its coal, but has been able to secure a fuel of better quality with which it hopes to be able to maintain its services without increased cost.

As regards the sum provided for the training of one Government Marine Surveyor, the Government can only say that this system is forced on it by the fact that trained officers cannot be obtained in any cheaper way.

Buildings Ordinance.

The preparation of a new Public Health and Buildings Ordinance is already in hand and will be pushed on with all possible speed. "Fire Regulations" regarding certain types of buildings have already been issued. The possibility of a further codification of "Fire Regulations" will be considered.

The Government shares the desire of my honourable friends to see greater provision made for anti-tuberculosis work and the matter will not be forgotten when funds are available, but I need hardly remind Honourable Members that it will mean an increase in Personal Emoluments.

The Government associates itself with its Unofficial friends in their appreciation of the work of the St. John Ambulance Association and of the New Territories Medical Benevolent Society. The Honourable Mr. Braga suggests that a special grant be made to the Medical Benevolent Society. Full consideration will be given to any application which this Society may make for assistance.

Railway Work.

Reference is made to the Railway estimates in the speeches of the Senior Unofficial member and of the Honourable Mr. Braga. The points raised have for the most part already been carefully considered by the Railway Department. Steel has not been adopted for rebuilding the body work of old coaches on account of expense and of the waste of much material which can be rebuilt into wooden coaches but could not be utilized if they were rebuilt of steel. The Honourable Mr. Braga's suggestions of last year were acted upon. The design of the coaches has been improved and they are built on tender. The Government is advised that it is more economical in the long run for the extensive repairs now required to certain locomotive boilers to be done by the expert locomotive builders in England who have the exact machinery required. The question of whether a cheaper form of railway fencing could be adopted with advantage was referred to the Manager of the Railway, who informs me that there is no cheaper form of fence which would be likely to prove satisfactory.

As regards the new Gaoi Superintendent is to be housed close to the Gaoi and the question of moving the Police Training School to the same locality is already under consideration.

No representations have so far reached the Government regarding the notice calling for tenders for the Passenger and Vehicles Ferry. Any representations which may be received will be given full consideration.

The question of converting the 6% loan has already received consideration but no action is possible before the latter part of next year.

Harbour Dredging.

The Honourable Member who represents the Chamber of Commerce has restricted himself to two aspects of the Budget—Salaries and Harbour Dredging. I have already referred briefly to the Salaries question and as I understand Your Excellency will also deal with the dredging of the harbour, it is only necessary for me to say in fairness to the Government, that the Wharf Company entered upon their project for a new wharf with full knowledge of the depth of water available and after a warning from the Government that it could not promise to undertake special dredging to provide access to that particular wharf for specially large vessels. The whole question was reviewed when adequate data are available from the harbour survey. It is hoped that sufficient data will be available at an early date.

The Government, Sir, welcomes the suggestions of my honourable friend the second Chinese Member for improving the form of the Estimates. We are always aiming at such improvements and while I do not go so far as to say that we can adopt every one of his suggestions we can certainly go some way towards meeting his wishes. I do not agree with him in his objection to what he has termed "omnibus heads." The advantages to be gained by a reversion to the old system seem to me to be outweighed by the increase of clerical work involved.

The Government will give serious consideration to the Honourable Member's suggestion that a Committee be appointed to consider the General Education policy of the Government.

Local Recruitment.

Turning to the comments of my Honourable friend Mr. Braga, in so far as I have not already dealt

with them I note that the first part of his speech dealt largely with the vexed question of local recruitment. As Your Excellency is only too well aware, the subject is one to which much time and thought have been given. The Government is in entire sympathy with the desire for the larger employment of local personnel. The matter is, however, one of considerable difficulty, but I need not enlarge upon it as I understand Your Excellency proposes to refer to it at a later stage in our proceedings.

I should, however, perhaps, correct one misunderstanding which might result from the Honourable Member's remarks when he spoke on the increase in personnel of the Junior clerical service of 46 clerks. As the footnotes to the estimates show, this is due to a transfer from the Statistical Department. Actually, there is a decrease of eleven posts, as I pointed out in my opening speech.

My honourable friend has favoured us with a long list of the pressing needs of Kowloon. A new Post Office and better postal facilities, improved police signals, new fire appliances, a car park at Yau-mai, increased staff and accommodation at Kowloon Hospital and additional bathing facilities. I think that without exception these matters have all been before the Government in the recent past and several have actually been considered in connexion with the present estimates and have only been omitted for lack of funds. They will be reconsidered as funds become available.

Street Lighting.

I regret that the Honourable Member does not see eye to eye with the Government on the subject of public lighting. There are certain roads on which the Government considers there has been extravagance in lighting and it proposes to take action to correct it. The Honourable Member's view shows how difficult it is to obtain unanimity in matters of retrenchment.

The Government takes note of the Honourable Member's view regarding revenue from land sales and will consider his proposals when next year's estimates are being prepared, but I am afraid his suggestions for preferential tariffs for Hongkong products is impracticable unless he is prepared to see a general Customs tariff for Hongkong by which reciprocity can be given. I doubt if he is prepared to travel so far from the traditional free trade policy of the Colony.

I am sure my honourable friend the Director of Public Works will do his best to improve any corners on the Tai-po Road which are obscured by brushwood, but I cannot offer any hope that the honourable member can look forward to an early commencement of the Sai Kung Road. I do not think that the motorist can complain that he does not get a fair deal as regards roads in this Colony, and the Sai Kung Road must wait till we can recommence development on a more extended scale.

Gazette Notices.

It has not been customary to publish the names of all Committees of Enquiry in the Gazette. The Government does, however, as a general rule make known the appointment of any Committees of public interest. The question of publishing lists of tenderers and their tenders has been fully discussed and it is held to be contrary to the public interest to publish more than the name of the successful tenderer.

The Government greatly appreciates the continued interest of my honourable friend the third Chinese Member in all matters affecting the poorer classes of the community and particularly in the affairs of the New Territories and in Education. This interest is reflected in his remarks this afternoon. The Government will certainly look further into the question of facilities for the transport and marketing of New Territories products, and if it appears that a Committee is likely to be useful will readily appoint one. It would, however, prefer to explore the position further before coming to a decision on this point.

Secondary Education.

The honourable member will I am sure appreciate the fact that I cannot supply him this afternoon with the Education statistics for which he asks. They will, however, be prepared and sent to him. The question of how far the Government should provide Secondary Education is as the honourable member points out a controversial one. The Government has attempted to steer a middle course and while supporting private schools has in its own comparatively few schools endeavoured to achieve a high standard of education. It fully recognizes the admirable work done in the aided schools.

My honourable friend, Mr. Bell, continues his attention for the most part to roads, and some of his remarks are dealt with in my replies to other members. He refers particularly to the Shaukwan road. The Government is anxious to see the uncompleted part of this road pressed to a conclusion. There is, however, much preliminary work

and much rock cutting involved before rapid progress will be possible. Should the finances of the Colony improve the Government hopes to be able to allot further funds for this work at a later period of the year. With regard to my honourable friend's comparison of the revenue from certain taxes with the expenditure on roads, I should perhaps point out that he has omitted to deduct from the revenue the amount due for military contribution—a matter of nearly \$107,000.

Government Responsibility.

I pass, Sir, to the speech of our absent friend the Honourable the Senior European Member, whose remarks, as is only to be expected from one so keenly interested in public affairs, range over a wide field. His suggestion that an Unofficial member should be present at the preliminary discussions on the Budget is in the opinion of the Government neither practicable nor necessary. The Government must take the responsibility of presenting the Budget as a whole. It endeavours to afford full information to Unofficial Members when the Budget is presented, and is ready at all times to supplement that information to the best of its power, should there be any points on which Unofficial members may desire more detailed knowledge.

The question of the age of retirement to which my honourable friend refers is already under reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Interchangeability of officers in the Colonial Service is a matter which is receiving much attention at home and is one which this Government has every sympathy, but it is fraught with considerable difficulties, not the least of which is the necessity for a knowledge of the local vernacular in all except the senior posts of the service. An interchange of officers between the Colonial Government Service and the Consular Service under the Foreign Office is fraught with even greater difficulties, but this too has recently been under consideration. The Government notes the views of the Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong regarding the qualifications for certain legal posts and trusts their apprehension will prove unfounded. Further consideration of the question of the future constitution of the Sanitary Board awaits the return from leave of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

The Custer Collection.

My honourable friend refers to the valuable bequest known as the Custer collection of Pictures. This collection was handed over with a somewhat inadequate catalogue, but it has been found possible to trace and identify every item said to have been handed over except one small portfolio. There is no reason to suppose anyone "purloined" the portfolio, and there is nothing in the Auditor's report to justify the suspicious engered by the honourable member's use of the word "purloined." Careful search is being made for it and I have every hope that it may yet be traced.

As regards the Assessment of the Colony the honourable member will be aware from my opening speech that we propose to strengthen the Assessment Department.

I note that the honourable member welcomes the improved Prison accommodation and presses for the commencement of the new Hospital and the new Kowloon British School. The Government entirely agrees with the honourable member as to the need for these new buildings and hopes to undertake them as soon as our finances permit. I cannot close, Sir, without thanking honourable members for the kind reception which they have given to the Budget as a whole with the one exception of the Civil Service Salaries, and for the constructive character of most of their criticisms. I should also like to take this opportunity of thanking the Treasurer and his staff and the staff of my own office for the very able assistance they have so cheerfully rendered in the task of preparing this Budget.

HIS EXCELLENCY Maintains Salaries are Fair.

Honourable Members: In the first place I wish to congratulate my honourable friend the Colonial Secretary for his able and lucid speech introducing the Budget, and to thank both him and his officers for the great help which they have given me in the final preparation of it. I also thank honourable members for giving it such careful consideration, and for their helpful comments and criticism. On the whole I am grateful that the criticism has not been more severe. This Budget, like many other budgets, has both its gratifying and its disappointing aspects. It may be regarded as gratifying in that it clearly indicates the financial strength of the Colony, a strength which is probably unequalled in any part of the British Empire to-day. The estimate of revenue for 1932 exceeds in dollars by a very considerable sum that of any preceding year, and I think that it must be admitted

that this has been achieved without any excessive or oppressive taxation. It has been stated "ad nauseam" perhaps that this Colony is comparatively lightly taxed. It has been necessary to increase taxation, but I think I am right in saying that more than one honourable member of this Council has publicly admitted that taxation is still reasonably light.

Taxation Necessary.

I had hoped that further taxation might have been avoided, but owing to our sterling commitments and the low dollar, it has been unavoidable. At the same time, I have endeavoured to spread the additional taxation as fairly as possible, to restrict it on the whole to luxuries, and to avoid raising the essential cost of living by any further increase in the Assessment Tax. A number of fees have been revised in view of the fall in the dollar, but I think that the revised fees are entirely reasonable, and I am greatly indebted to the Colonial Treasurer for the care and trouble that he has taken in his revision. I also take this opportunity of congratulating the Treasurer on the very able and lucid memorandum which he has drawn up in connexion with the Estimates. A new feature has been introduced in the shape of taxation based on sterling in the case of liquor and tobacco duties. Should the dollar average a higher figure than a shilling for 1932, the dollar estimate under these heads will of course be reduced, but this will be far more than compensated for by a reduction in the dollar equivalent of our sterling commitments.

Special Services.

The disappointing feature of the Budget is that, in spite of the increase in revenue, it has not been possible to provide as much as I should have liked for special services. This, of course, is largely due to the fact that our sterling commitments have had to be calculated on the basis of a shilling dollar. I trust, however, to be able to show that provision has been made for a number of improvements in the forthcoming year. Should the dollar rise, the position will be more favourable, and I hope in that event to explore after a few months the possibility of reinforcing certain maintenance votes, and providing for additional extra-ordinary works.

Salaries Question.

Approximately two-thirds of our sterling commitments are in respect of sterling salaries, and on this much has been spoken and written, almost as much as on the question of currency. The crux of the difficulty is that some persons, whether Government or non-Government, are paid on a sterling basis, while others are paid on a dollar basis, and each party is inclined to complain whenever the situation changes and puts the other in a more favourable position. When the dollar goes up, the dollar paid employee gets the advantage, and the sterling paid one loses. When the dollar goes down, the converse is the case. With an anticipated low dollar, which is to the advantage of the sterling paid employee, whether he be Government or not, the latter is exposed to the frost of envy. Doubtless the stabilization of the dollar would obviate these differences, but until that is achieved I would urge that a broader view be taken and judgment not passed merely in the light of temporary and passing conditions. As honourable members are aware, I was of opinion a year ago that a Government servant might reasonably make some concession and draw his salary on a devalued rate. This system was modified as from the 1st January last. It entailed a surrender by all sterling paid officers from the Governor downwards of approximately 17% of the dollar equivalent of the salary which they had been promised.

Considerable Surrender.

This is a considerable surrender, and I am inclined to think that it has not been sufficiently appreciated. In point of fact it has meant that an officer has actually been drawing less dollars than he would have drawn if the rates prior to the Salaries Commission had remained in force and he had drawn his pay at the current rate of exchange. This is probably not realized by most people and could scarcely have been contemplated. This sacrifice certainly saved the Colony some \$1,400,000, thus enabling the Budget for the current year to be balanced. I venture to say therefore that the statement of my honourable friend, the Senior Unofficial Member, that this balancing of the Budget has been achieved only by stifling the Colony of very necessary public works and increasing taxation is scarcely an accurate representation of the position. While I appreciate that many in the Colony have suffered financially from the depression, it is well known that this is not universally the case, nor has the recent rise of the dollar boon universally welcomed. Certain sterling salaries have been consistently paid at current rates of exchange, and, pace my

(Continued on Page 10.)

OFFICIALS DEFEAT PAY CUT AMENDMENT.

(Continued from Page 9.)

hon. friend Mr. Patterson, certain directors' fees have been increased and in some cases doubled because of the low dollar, while many reductions have only taken place during the course of this year, some indeed only quite recently, months after the reduction of the dollar equivalent of Government salaries had been adopted. Moreover I believe that I am right in saying that these reductions outside Government service have rarely reached as high a figure as 15%.

Home Attitude.

These facts came within the knowledge of the Secretary of State, both from some of the local people affected and from others, representations being made in the House of Commons on the subject. The Secretary of State, after full consideration, is of opinion that the fall in exchange having been arrested and the Colony having had a sufficient interval in which to readjust its budgetary arrangements to meet the new conditions, a period should now be set to the sacrifice which has been demanded from officers on sterling salaries. He has decided therefore that the present reduction cannot be continued beyond the present year, and that salaries should be paid at the current rate of exchange, as from the 1st of January, 1932, to a minimum rate of 1/2 to the dollar and a maximum rate of 2/ to the dollar, and he has issued instructions to this effect. Government is unable therefore to accept the amendment put forward.

Retrenchment Report.

As Honourable Members are aware, I appointed a Retrenchment Commission, which has reported. Their report will probably be made available after it has, together with the considered views of this Government, been perused by the Secretary of State. As stated by the Colonial Secretary, certain reductions in personnel have been made as a result of the Commission's report, though Government has not been able to go quite so far as it hoped. It would be a mistake to reduce staff too quickly and find that the loss of efficiency proved too great. It would moreover be a great disadvantage to the Colony to reduce our staff too drastically, and so get the Colony a bad name which would damage its chances of successful recruiting in the future.

When I came here, I was impressed by the large number of European staff, particularly in the subordinate grades. Steps are being taken to replace some of these gradually by local officers, though it is a step which must be taken with caution. Government is ready to give local recruits every chance, and it will be for them to prove that such confidence is not misplaced. This policy can only be followed if local recruits prove that they possess the necessary integrity and efficiency. If they fail to do this, they and the Colony cannot complain if we have to revert to the system which has obtained hitherto. The matter lies in their hands.

The Colony's Needs.

The needs of the Colony in health and medical matters still loom large, and I am glad that I have been able to make some additional provision in this department. Malaria is not so great a scourge in this Colony as it is in many others, but it is showing a tendency to increase, and there is no doubt that steps must be taken to prevent this. I trust that my hon. friend the Acting Director of Medical and Sanitary Services will agree with me when I say that, generally speaking, malaria can be eradicated almost anywhere, provided that sufficient funds are available for the purpose. In Malaya, where the measures taken have proved very successful, a great deal of money has been spent, but the cost of permanent works in this Colony, owing to the nature of its formation, will be much higher. In Malaya ravines, or nullahs as they are called here, can be trained at a more reasonable cost, owing to there being a sparsity of rock. Here, where the nullahs in many cases consist of solid rock, the cost of training them and providing for anti-malarial drainage work will be much higher. A sum of \$150,000 has been entered to deal with this work, and I anticipate that a similar sum will be entered in the Estimates for the following year. I may say that I gave instructions for the entry of this sum in the first instance, but eventually with great reluctance had to reduce it to \$50,000. With the increase of revenue resulting from the extra taxation, I was enabled to restore the original figure. I think that I should stress in this matter that where areas liable to malaria are occupied only by a comparatively small and well-to-do population whose total contribution to the rates is small, it is only equitable that they should contribute directly to the special measures which are necessary. Assuming that this is done, it will be possible to carry out the work

with greater celerity than would otherwise be the case.

Infant Welfare.

I have always been interested in infant welfare, and when I came here I was disappointed to find so little provision made for it. I have made provision in the forthcoming year for a centre to be established on the Island, with a lady medical officer in charge and a staff. In the first instance, it is proposed to rent premises, but if it proves a success, it may be desirable eventually to build an institution of our own. The St. John Ambulance Brigade has done good work in the New Territories in relation both to adults and children, and the Brigade is anxious to start an infant welfare centre there. Steps have been taken with a view to carrying out this proposal, but I consider that it is the duty of Government to provide a centre in Kowloon, if possible in 1932, similar to that which it is proposed to establish on the Island.

Public Health.

I wish to add the thanks of Government to those expressed by my hon. friend the Senior Unofficial Member to the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the very great services which they render to the Colony. These services stand out even in a Colony where so much unselfish work is done by private citizens for the public good. I also wish to record my appreciation of the work done by the New Territories Medical Benevolent Society.

In the matter of venereal disease clinics, here again we are somewhat behind hand. A health officer has been appointed who is a specialist in this disease, and he has made certain recommendations. As honourable members are probably aware, there is a clinic for both men and women at the Government Civil Hospital, while the Tsan Yik Hospital provides a clinic for women. This, however, is not enough, and it is proposed to establish a clinic in Kowloon. I consider it better to have it more in the centre of the town than the hospital is, and here again premises will be rented in the first place, to enable us to see what success is achieved. In addition to this, further special equipment is being provided for in accordance with the recommendations of the health officer.

Official Policy.

In this connection it is perhaps desirable that I should refer to the Government policy in relation to tenements. Most countries have now adopted the policy of the abolition of recognised houses, but the problem in Hongkong is more difficult than in most other places. Here we have an enormous proportion of illiterate people who fail to appreciate the health side of the question, and we have an enormous floating population. Singapore has definitely closed these houses and in some respects the problem there may be said to be solved. I am inclined to think that this would be best achieved by further inculcating the principle of co-operation among the agriculturists.

Tuberculosis.

No one can deplore more than I do the terrible toll taken in this Colony by tuberculosis. At the same time I am inclined to grave doubts whether sanitary measures can achieve as much as many people think. Experience has shown, particularly in the East, that tubercular patients as a rule only come to such institutions when the disease is so far advanced that little or nothing can be done for them. It is hoped that propaganda in the shape of pamphlets and health lectures may achieve something, but I feel convinced that this dread disease will never be eradicated or even reduced to very small dimensions in this Colony except by the carrying out of extensive town improvement and reconstruction schemes with a view to the amelioration of housing conditions, which are very bad indeed in this Colony and which are undoubtedly the main cause of tuberculosis.

Education.

Some increased benefits have been provided for in the matter of Education. The grants in aid will be increased and are to be based on a flat rate, which will give some relief to various schools, though some will benefit little. The existing fees in Government schools are certainly on the low

side, and it has been suggested that they should be raised in order to contribute a more equitable share to educational costs. It has also been suggested that there should be a distinction between the fees paid by scholars who are domiciled in the Colony and those paid by scholars coming from China. After due consideration, Government is not prepared to agree to this. From many points of view, which I need not amplify at the present moment, it is desirable to encourage educational and cultural relations with China, and it would therefore be a retrograde step to discourage in any way scholars coming from that country to Hongkong for education.

Technical Education.

I appointed a Committee to consider certain aspects of technical education, and their report will shortly be laid on the table. As a result of their recommendations, it is proposed to open a Junior Technical School, which it is hoped will be in operation by the middle of next year. The necessary provision has been made in the Estimates. This will cater for a particular class of mechanic, and will, it is hoped, help to solve a very necessary demand which hitherto has been unfulfilled.

Another Committee which was appointed by me was the Committee to deal with the question of juvenile courts. It has reported, and its report has been laid on the table and its recommendations are now being considered by Government. I need only say at present, that, generally speaking, they appear to be eminently sound, and Government proposes generally to give effect to them.

New Territories Health.

In my visits to the Districts North and South, I found that several growing villages were very backward in the matter of health and sanitation, particularly the village of Tsun Wan, and I considered it necessary to make an effort to improve matters. I discussed the condition of Tsun Wan with the elders, and they generally agreed with my proposals, which amounted to building a market on the higher levels and gradually inducing the inhabitants to exchange of land to move their villages to more sanitary sites round the market. Provision of \$8,000 has been made in the Estimates for a new market and site preparation. I definitely feel that we have not done enough for the health and sanitation of these villages. I think the time has almost come to bring certain villages, only two or three in number at present, within the purview of the Assessment Ordinance, and it is probable that in 1933 a reasonable assessment rate will be levied, the proceeds of which will be devoted to improving conditions.

I am in entire accord with the views expressed by my hon. friends, Dr. Kotewall and Dr. Tso as to the desirability of increasing production from the N. T., but I am inclined to think that this would be best achieved by further inculcating the principle of co-operation among the agriculturists.

Harbour Improvement.

The question of harbour improvement is a very important one to this port, and a hydrographic survey is at present in progress with a view to enabling Government to decide what work in respect of dredging and so on is necessary to give adequate facilities to the port. A special officer, who returned from leave last June, is engaged on the work. There was some delay owing to typhoons, but up to date some 715 acres have been surveyed leaving upwards of 10,000 acres to be dealt with. Arrangements are being made to employ an additional officer so as to expedite the completion of the work. I appreciate however that it may be necessary to carry out more extensive dredging before this survey is completed and I propose to consult the Harbour Advisory Committee on the subject.

The Police.

Some reductions have been made in the Police Force, partly as a result of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Commission, but it is hoped that this will not reduce the efficiency of the Force. The principle which has largely been followed is to meet a reduction of staff by increased mobility. It proves that this materially reduces the efficiency of the Force, the question of a restoration of some of the personnel will be considered. It will be noticed that the grant to the Hongkong University is the same as that made this year. It is quite obvious that it is unable to carry on, even on the present basis, without this help, and it is unthinkable that the Colony should

allow its University to lose its place for want of that necessary support.

Military Contribution.

As a result of the considerable increase in the revenue, the military contribution has naturally largely increased in dollar figures, but it must be remembered that the cost of the garrison is mainly incurred on a sterling basis, and our contribution in sterling still falls very far short of the total cost. Correspondence has been continued with the Secretary of State in regard to certain principles relating to this contribution. These principles include that of calculating the contribution on the net revenue of quasi-industrial undertakings, such as wireless telegraphy, and the rate for the annual percentage allowance on the capital expenditure paid for from current revenue on such undertakings as railways, telephones and water supplies. The question of excluding all reimbursements from the calculation is also being considered. I am hopeful that we shall obtain a concession in this matter. When I have received the final decision of the Secretary of State I will ask for his sanction to publish the whole correspondence. Estimates were passed.

The Roads.

Under Public Works Recurrent, when originally balancing the Budget, I found it necessary to curtail certain maintenance votes. With the increased taxation however it has been found possible to reinstate these to a large extent. As the Colonial Secretary has stated, we have hitherto maintained a high standard of roads in this Colony, and it would be deplorable to allow this to deteriorate. I hope to be able to allot further funds for maintenance later in the year, should this prove necessary.

New Hospitals.

The Public Works Extraordinary programme is admittedly not a large one, but certain works are being provided for out of loans. The questions of a new Government Civil Hospital, Mental Hospital and Infectious Diseases Hospital have for the moment been deferred, but I hope to take them up in the near future. A site on the Pokfulam Road more suitable from nearly every point of view has been decided upon for the new Government Civil Hospital. A site at Kennedy Town was suggested for the new Infectious Diseases Hospital but I feel strongly that the city will develop in this direction and that such a scheme would seriously interfere with that development. I suggested Green Island as a better site from every point of view and this has been accepted by my advisers and these leaders of the Chinese community whom I have consulted. I have had with great regret to postpone the further extension to the Government Hospital at Kowloon, which is in urgent need of such extension, but I hope to make provision for proceeding with this in 1933. Meanwhile the block intended for a maternity hospital there is approaching completion. In view however of the increased demand for accommodation for general cases it is almost certain that this new block will be used mainly for such cases pending the erection of another ward. I consider that a further extension to this hospital is one of the most urgent needs of the Colony and if our financial position should prove to be as good as I anticipate at the end of the first quarter of next year I propose to consider the question of special provision for the purpose.

The Prisons.

I take this opportunity of assuring my hon. friend Mr. Braga who has made such an eloquent appeal on behalf of Kowloon that its interests will not be overlooked. I would point out that, even regarding the new Female Prison at Lai-chikok as a partnership institution, as indeed it is, the amount provided for Public Works Extraordinary is divided almost equally between the Island and the mainland.

The Government has made for the completion of the Female Prison. This work is long overdue, and will, when completed early next year, greatly alleviate the present state of things. Loan works have been adequately dealt with by the Colonial Secretary. It is estimated that a sum of nearly \$2,000,000 will be expended on loan works in the forthcoming year. In the first instance, this expenditure will be met from surplus balances, but it may be necessary to raise a loan towards the latter part of the year. In fact it is almost certain that this will be done as apart from other considerations Government fully appreciates the desirability of converting the 6% Public Works Loan to one bearing a lower rate of interest.

The Dollar.

In reply to Sir Shouson Chow's query regarding the report of the Clegg Commission on the Currency question I am unable to say definitely when it will be published but it will almost certainly be in the near future. I am subject to the Secretary of State's instructions in the matter. I thank the Unofficial Members for their renewed assurance of

KAUSING QUERIES.

HARBOUR MASTER GIVES FULL DETAILS.

Replying to questions concerning the Kausing standing in the name of the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, the Harbour Master gave full details at yesterday's meeting of Legislative Council, and in addition laid on the table the tug's log, and messages that passed between the Harbour Office and the tug on the day in question.

In the absence of Mr. Shenton, the questions were asked on his behalf by the Hon. Mr. S. W. T'ao. They were:

1. How many craft were during the 2nd September last towed to safety by Kausing from: (a) West end of Harbour? (b) East end of Harbour?

2. How far west did the Kausing patrol?

3. How many requests were received by Harbour Office for assistance? Were they passed on to the Kausing? If so, there any record of action taken? Can the log be produced?

4. Details of craft refusing assistance?

5. Is it a fact that the Kausing was anchored in Kowloon Bay during the afternoon of 2nd September when craft were bank in various parts of the Harbour? If so, between what hours and why?

6. Much as Naval assistance is appreciated, was it necessary for H.M.S. Stormcloud to carry out the rescue of fisherfolk on Lamna Island after the typhoon? Could not this have been done by the Kausing?

7. What are the duties of the Kausing during the presence of a typhoon in the Colony?

8. Is the Kausing worked under the instructions of the Harbour Master or does the Master act on his initiative?

9. Is the Kausing only intended to help large vessels or any size of craft requiring assistance?

10. What acts of assistance did the Kausing perform during the typhoon of the 2nd September?

Official Answers.

The Hon. Cmdr. Hole replied: 1. (a) Two trading junks. A third was towed some distance but the tow line either parted or was cut. The latter is suspected because the Kausing cannot steer at very low speeds and the junk people complain that she tows too fast. A line was thrown to a fourth junk but although caught was not made fast. (b) None.

2. No junks or cargo boats, approachable by Kausing, were found in need of assistance.

3. First Green Island where two small sampans were offered assistance at 10.30 a.m. This assistance was refused and the sampans reached shelter under their own oars.

4. A request was received from the Kowloon Godown Company for the Kausing to tow some lighters from off Kowloon Wharf to Yaumati Shelter. This was passed to Kausing but no action was taken as three appeared to be no danger to life. The Wharfage Co. having their own launches available.

5. A request was received from Kwong Hip Lung to tow some lighters from West Point to Yaumati. As by then the Kausing had proceeded to the Eastern end of the harbour it was explained to his representative that the craft in the west having had their opportunity to be towed to safety it would be unfair to recall the Kausing from the East and so deprive any craft in the East, who might be in need of assistance, of their opportunity to be assisted. This request was not passed to Kausing.

6. A request was received that some lighters belonging to Butterfield and Swire were in trouble to the westward. As the Kausing had already proceeded to the East this request was not passed to the Kausing for the same reason as set forth in 3 (b).

An Undue Risk.

(d) A report was received from the Green Island Cement Co. that some lighters were in distress off Hok Yuen (Kowloon Bay). This message was passed to Kausing. On arrival at Hok Yuen owing to bad weather conditions the Master decided that it would be an undue risk to take the Kausing in to the lighters a decision with which the Harbour Master concurs.

(e) A report was received that a junk was sinking inside Kellat Island. This message was passed to Kausing. On arrival off Kellat Island no sign of such junk could be seen. The Master did not search inside Kellat Island as there was insufficient water

for their wholehearted support. I on my side undertake, so long as I hold my present post, to work wholeheartedly for the welfare and prosperity of the Colony, and as long as I do this, I feel confident that I shall always receive that support.

The Colony has in its history passed through dark days, but has emerged successfully. It cannot hope entirely to escape such days in future. Clouds at times gather round us, and indeed have done so during the past months, but the Colony has succeeded in maintaining its friendly relations with all parties, and I trust that it will always succeed in doing so. With the continued co-operation of all members of the Community, I feel confident that this hope will be realised.

IN COMMITTEE.

The Unofficial Amendment Defeated.

The Council went into committee, where the Unofficial amendment was put and defeated by nine votes to seven, all the Unofficials present voting in favour and all the officials against.

The Council resumed and the

FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

RESULTS OF RECENT CHINESE CAMPAIGN.

Following are the results of the drive for the Flood Relief Fund undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce for Imports and Exports.

The first of the 15 groups was Mr. Ma Man-fai of the Sincere Co., Ltd. The second was Mr. M.C.H. Tann Yue, of the Wah Yue Shing Co., and the third was Mr. P. Gock Chin, of the Wing On Co.

The winner of the individual results was Mr. A. Tak Sum who collected over \$3,000.

As a consequence of the campaign the sum of \$20,000 has been remitted through the Bank of China to the North China Flood Relief Association at Hankow for immediate distribution.

The following donations from the foreign community of Hongkong are acknowledged:

Wm. Meyerink & Co.	\$50
James H. Backhouse Ltd.	50
R. & G. Boff	5
S. Kato & Co.	20
U. S. Sherry & Co.	20
Harry Wicking & Co.	50
Chik Fung Co.	70
Robertson Wilson & Co. Ltd.	25
The Lewton Co.	20
A. Gocke & Co.	10
Jebson & Co.	50
Ruttonjee & Co.	10
Sander Wiener & Co.	50
Mr. Burt	50
Mr. Ruttonjee	50

RAZOR FOR NOTHING.

FREE GIFT WITH PACKET OF BLADES.

A chance to secure something for nothing has come with an offer from Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., the Hongkong Dispensary, to give away a razor free with every packet of 10 Gillette razor blades sold.

The free gift is one of the latest type razors, a genuine rolled gold double-edged Gillette. In three pieces, specially designed to hold the edges in perfect adjustment.

A razor goes free with every packet of blades. The blades are being sold at the usual price.

for the safe navigation of the Kausing.

Messages were passed to the Kausing as stated above. Record of action taken is contained in the log. Copies of both the Log and the Wireless Telegraph Log are produced.

4. A large number of junks and cargo boats estimated at about 100 were lying alongside the piers and wharves. Each group was offered lounge. Some craft declined others ignored the offer. No record was kept. An order has now been issued that such a record shall be kept in future.

5. The Kausing due to weather conditions was anchored in Kowloon Bay at 2 p.m. At 4.50 p.m. anchor was weighed but at 5.10 p.m. the Kausing proving unmanageable at low speeds anchor was again dropped and Kausing remained at anchor until 6 p.m. when the weather moderating she again got under way.

6. Most of the craft sunk or broken up against the piers to the west of the Harbour Office between 2.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. Had the Kausing been present of these piers she would have been unable to go in to these craft as she would have been running a grave risk of becoming herself a casualty against the piers.

7. On September 3 whilst the Kausing was being employed carrying out the Cay Rock light-house relief a report was received that some fishing junks had been wrecked on the Lema Islands in Chinese Territory. Owing to a temporary defect in Kausing's wireless telegraph it was found impossible to get a message through to her and the Naval Authorities very kindly detailed H.M.S. Stormcloud to investigate. Acting on a report received from the Stormcloud by the Naval Authorities the Harbour Master sent out the Kausing on the morning of September 4 to carry out a thorough search. The Kausing arrived back in the evening having rescued 19 persons. No report has been received of any casualty having occurred on Lamna Island.

8. The Master works under the general instructions as laid down above. Messages received at the Harbour Office are passed to him as requisite and in special cases definite instructions from the Harbour Master. The Harbour Master acts in general control but in typhoon weather a great deal must be left to the initiative and judgment of the master who is the man on the spot and is better able to judge the capabilities of the Kausing in the weather conditions than an officer sitting in an office.

9. All craft regardless of size, giving priority to the saving of life.

10. This is answered by the reply to question 1.

MORE ANXIETY AT GENEVA.

JAPAN'S REPLY CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY.

GRAVE POSITION.

Geneva, Oct. 22.

It is rumoured that the Japanese reply to M. Briand's proposals on behalf of the Council is not altogether satisfactory. The committee of five is now meeting to consider it.

The reply arrived in the small hours of the morning, and the staff of the delegation stayed up all night long decoding it.

The final form of the resolution which will be presented at a full sitting of the Council proving difficult to find, the conversations continued until a late hour last night, in which it is understood the Secretary General of the League participated. Various modifications, it is believed, were suggested.

China and Treaties.

The question was debated whether it was advisable to introduce a clause whereby China would be asked to admit the validity of the existing treaties.

It is thought the resolution will record the promise given by Japan to withdraw her troops within the railway zone on China's undertaking to ensure the safety of Japanese nationals; also that it will stress the necessity for a cessation of anti-Japanese agitation and a resumption of direct Sino-Japanese negotiations.

Although the resolution will provide for an adjournment of the Council for three weeks, it is believed a proviso will be added to the effect that the Council still considers itself in permanent session in order that they could be again summoned urgently, should the situation warrant.

Excitement was at fever heat here this morning, as it is felt that some definite development must result from to-day's deliberations. It was decided at the last minute that the meeting of the committee of five should be held at the Secretariat, where it has now continued for already three quarters of an hour.

Mr. Yoshizawa has an appointment with M. Briand at 11.30, presumably to hand him officially the text of the Japanese reply.

Grave Development.

Later.

The Council considers the Japanese reply unsatisfactory.

This fact transpired when the committee broke up at 11.15, after sitting for an hour and a quarter, having decided that a public sitting of the Council should be held at 4 p.m. when the whole situation will be made public.

M. Briand, with a very grave face, descended the stairs first, alone, on the way to his hotel, where he will receive Mr. Yoshizawa.

He told Reuters—"We are not through the wood yet."

Other members of the committee were equally preoccupied, and the atmosphere is tense almost to breaking point. The Japanese reply has evidently created a very painful impression.

Dramatic Development.

There was a sudden dramatic development in the situation as the result of Mr. Yoshizawa's visit to M. Briand, which lasted exactly twenty-five minutes.

On leaving, Mr. Yoshizawa told Reuters that the reply from Tokyo was incomplete, and some sections of the communication had still to be received. He might therefore consider it advisable to ask for an adjournment of this afternoon's public sitting.

He then returned to his hotel to consult his colleagues.

On arriving for an interview at 11.55 Mr. Yoshizawa had told Reuters that the Japanese reply was "a little reassuring."—Reuters.

Japanese Action.

Tokyo, Oct. 22.

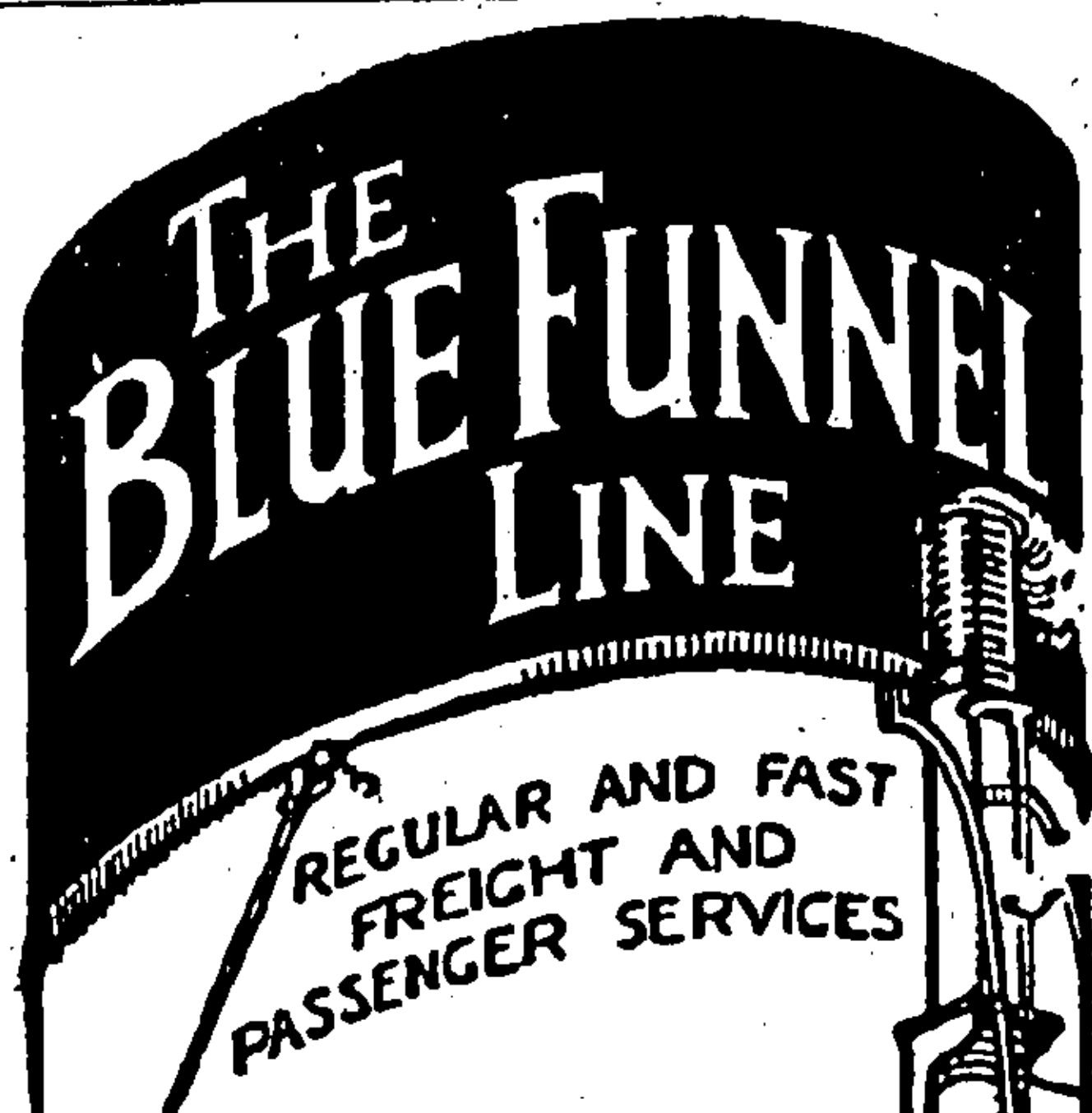
It is learned that the Japanese War Office has decided to despatch additional machine-guns and infantry guns to Manchuria, for the purpose of increasing the defensive power, as the Government is averse to increasing the number of troops.—Reuters.

More Bombing.

Peking, Oct. 22.

The Chinese director of the Chinese Eastern Railway has wired to the Vice-Commandant's headquarters stating that Japanese aeroplanes yesterday morning dropped five bombs near Kwangchowgong, near the Changchun railway, but did no damage.

Another Chinese telegram to headquarters states that Japanese aeroplanes dropped six bombs yesterday near Taising, on the Tsoinan-Angangchui railway, but the damage has not been ascertained.—Reuters.



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JALOHAN 19th Nov. For Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

PROFESILAU 19th Nov. For Port Said, Liverpool, Havre, R'dam & Hamburg
WELEUR 29th Nov. For Port Said, Liverpool & Havre

NEW YORK SERVICE

PLAQUEUS 5th Nov. For Boston, New York & Baltimore via Philadelphia & Singapore

PACIFIC SERVICE

PROFESILAU 19th Nov. For Victoria, Van'ver & Seattle
IXION 19th Dec. For Victoria, Van'ver & Seattle

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LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople.

Gonoa & Marseilles.

Toyoaka Maru ... Friday, 13th Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

Muroran Maru ... Thursday, 29th Oct.

Mallacca Maru ... Saturday, 4th Nov.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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TSANG FOO VILLA
MURDER.DISCHARGE OF TWO MEN
YESTERDAY.

VICTIM'S INJURIES.

Two of the twelve defendants in the Tsang Foo Villas murder trial were discharged in the course of yesterday's proceedings before Mr. Fraser at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court. The evidence given against these two men was such, his Worship said, that no jury would convict.

The first witness called yesterday was Dr. J. Smalley, who testified that certain Japanese were admitted to the Kowloon Hospital on the night of September 26. The first to be admitted entered the hospital at about 11 p.m. and the last one at about 12.45 a.m. In all cases, the Police brought in the wounded.

Witness examined Shiro Yamashita, the boy of four, whose skull was fractured. There were multiple injuries, and although he was conscious, he was obviously dying. Nothing could be done for him and he never recovered. He died at 5.15 a.m. The wounds, in Dr. Smalley's opinion, were inflicted by a sharp weapon.

Niyoji Yamashita, the boy of nine, had multiple injuries, his skull and left thigh bone being fractured. His condition was very bad. He was given medical treatment, but passed away at 1 a.m.

Sumiko Yamaguchi, the Japanese amah of 16, had multiple injuries including a scalp wound, while her skull was fractured. She had many bruises all over her body. Dr. Smalley then described her other injuries. Her wounds were treated, but she died at 3.10 a.m. She was semi-conscious when examined by Dr. Smalley, but she was also obviously dying. The injuries on her body were inflicted by blunt weapons such as poles.

Miya Yamashita, the old lady, had a fractured skull, while two irregular lacerated wounds ran round her forehead. She was unconscious and died at 1 a.m. Her injuries were not inflicted with a sharp instrument, but would be consistent with those inflicted with sticks or poles.

Continuing, Dr. Smalley said the next morning the bodies were identified by a Japanese gentleman named M. Yamashita, who identified the old lady as his mother, the two boys as the sons of his step-brother, and the girl Sumiko Yamaguchi as the children's nurse. Sergeant Dole was there at the identification, and identified the bodies as those of the people who were taken to hospital from the roof of Tsang Foo Villas the previous evening.

Statements of Defendants.

Tsang Man-kwai, an interpreter, said that at about 2.45 p.m., September 26, he saw a party of 12 defendants at the Kowloon City Police Station in the presence of Mr. Callaghan, A.S.P., and Sub-Inspector Murphy. They made various statements to him, and after he had read each over to them, they intimated that the statements, as witness took them, were correct.

All the defendants denied the charge against them. The fourth defendant said he went so near to Tsang Foo Villas because he saw his brother had been injured and he was there to pick him up. The fifth defendant, a boy of 15, said he went inside the house to see what was going on, while the sixth defendant, another boy of 15, said he had nothing to say. The seventh defendant referred to a man named Wong who was asking a crowd of whom defendant was one, to go to Tsang Foo Villas to strike the Japanese.

The eighth defendant, who was arrested in his hut that night,

said he had never been out of his hut that evening. The ninth defendant, who was represented by Mr. F. X. D'Almada, Sr., said he knew absolutely nothing of the murder. The same statement was made by the tenth, eleventh and twelfth defendants.

Confronted with their statements yesterday, the first, second and third defendants alleged that they made those statements under compulsion.

His Worship said that Police officers would later give evidence, and the defendants who made that allegation could challenge them on the point.

Arrested Men's Wounds.

A Chinese detective, Liu Sang, said that on September 26, he arrived at Tsang Foo Villas at about 10.30 p.m. Between 11 p.m. and midnight, witness was in a search party of Police and military, which made enquiries at the Po Kong Village, which was just beside Tsang Foo Villas. Witness was present when the eighth, ninth and tenth defendants were arrested. The eighth was arrested in a hut in Po Kong Village at about midnight. He had a wound on his head, which he said he had received from the military.

The ninth defendant was arrested on the cockle of his tongue, the On Cheung Noodle Factory, which was about 60 feet from the gate of Tsang Foo Villas. This man was arrested about ten minutes after the eighth defendant was arrested. He had fresh wounds in his hand and chest, which were bleeding. Witness could see blood on the floor. This man also said he had been wounded by the military. The tenth defendant was also arrested at the On Cheung Noodle Factory. He was lying on a bed on the ground floor, and stated that his wound on the right upper lip had been inflicted by a soldier with a bayonet. All three defendants were put in a van and taken back to the Kowloon City Police Station.

At this juncture, Mr. White-Smith said that that was all the evidence against the eighth, ninth and tenth defendants. If his Worship thought that there was not enough evidence to detain them, they would be discharged. His Worship said he would have to detain these three until this afternoon.

Alleged Street Incident.

Regarding the twelfth defendant, an Indian constable, B632, said he was on duty between 6 a.m. and 10 a.m. outside Tsang Foo Villas on September 27. Whilst he was on duty, he saw three men, of whom defendant was one, talking near the wall of Tsang Foo Villas. Two women went up to them, and asked why policemen had been posted there. Defendant was alleged to have said, "Don't you know? I killed some Japanese last night." Witness overheard this conversation and rang up the Kowloon City Police Station. He was given instructions to arrest that man and accordingly did so.

Asked to repeat the exact words used by the defendant, witness did so, but his Worship said it was very unlikely that a Chinese would use those words in an ordinary conversation.

Mr. Whyte-Smith.—That is all the evidence against this defendant, your Worship.

His Worship.—The way the witness said those words in Chinese rather destroys the value of his evidence. I am afraid.

Mr. Whyte-Smith.—In any case, there is no corroborative evidence, your Worship.

His Worship.—The evidence is such as no jury would convict. He must be discharged.

The twelfth defendant was accordingly discharged.

A Bandaged Arm.

Choi Yee, a Chinese constable, said he made certain inquiries in Po Kong Village, and as a result of information he received, he

LITERARY TALKS.

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION'S
PROGRAMME.

The Hongkong Branch of The English Association will hold its annual general meeting, for the election of office-bearers and committee, in the Helena May Institute on Tuesday November 3, at 5.30 p.m. His Excellency, Sir William Peel K.C.M.G., K.B.E. will preside, and Mr. G.P. de Martin M.B.E., M.A. will talk on "People who read and write History". All interested are invited to attend.

The English Association is a society for people of all nations who are familiar with the English language and are interested in the study of that language and its literature. Among its members it includes prominent statesmen and authors, teachers and critics and general readers throughout the world.

The Hongkong branch of this world-wide Association has now been in existence for two years and has held monthly meetings on Tuesday afternoons for six months of the year. These lectures are published annually. They consist of a series of interesting discourses on a wide range of literary and linguistic themes, delivered by members of the business community and the professions, the fighting services and the administration.

For that reason, and because it is one of the few associations in Hongkong devoted to mental and social rather than physical and social culture, the Hongkong Branch of the English Association earns the interest of the public.

Those who wish to join the local branch should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Professor Simpson, the University of Hongkong, or attend the annual meeting. The subscription for local membership is three dollars; and for local membership plus membership of the central association eight dollars.

The Lecture Course.

During this session, monthly meetings on the first Tuesday of each month will be held in the Helena May Institute. The Syllabus for the year is as follows:

Tuesday Nov. 3 Mr. G. P. de Martin, on "People who read and write History".

Tuesday Dec. 1 Prof. Simpson, on "Why be Sentimental?"

Tuesday Jan. 5 Mrs. Grist, on "Magazines".

Tuesday Feb. 2 Mr. France, on a subject yet to be announced.

Tuesday March 1 Mrs. Southern, on "Hans Andersen".

Tuesday April 5 Professor Middleton Smith, on "Books about China".

These topics for lectures, or rather for talks, have been chosen with a view to encourage discussion, as the assemblies are not meant to be solemn lecture-listening conclaves, but meetings for hearty exchange of opinions and impressions.

went to Diamond Hill, near the Yuen Kee Dairy Farm, and arrested the sixth defendant Ho Tim-yau, of boy of 15, who was described as a coolie. This defendant had a bandaged arm. He said he received the injury by a fall from a buffalo. When charged, defendant said, "I have nothing to say."

This was all the evidence against this defendant.

His Worship.—Must be discharged also.

Just before the Court rose, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that that was the case against the sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth and twelfth defendants. The sixth and twelfth were discharged yesterday, and a decision may be given to-day regarding the other three.

The hearing was adjourned until this afternoon.

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Emp. of Asia	Nov. 20	Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Nov. 26	Nov. 28		Dec. 7
Emp. of Canada	Dec. 5	Dec. 8		Dec. 10	Dec. 12		Dec. 18
							1931
Emp. of Russia	Dec. 18	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Dec. 24	Dec. 26		Jan. 4
	1931		1931	1931			
Emp. of Japan	Jan. 2	Jan. 5	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 9		Jan. 17
Emp. of Asia	Feb. 6	Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Feb. 11	Feb. 13		Feb. 23
Emp. of Canada	Feb. 20	Feb. 23		Feb. 25	Feb. 27		Mar. 6
Emp. of Russia	Mar. 4	Mar. 7	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	Mar. 12		Mar. 20
Emp. of Japan	Mar. 15	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar. 21	Mar. 23	Mar. 25	Mar. 31
Emp. of Asia	Mar. 28	Mar. 31	Mar. 32	Mar. 34	Mar. 36		Apr. 11
Emp. of Canada	Apr. 9	Apr. 12	Mar. 29	Mar. 31	Apr. 2	Apr. 22	Apr. 27
Emp. of Russia	Apr. 22	Apr. 25	Apr. 26	Apr. 28	Apr. 30		May 6
Emp. of Japan	May 7	May 10	May 11	May 12	May 14	May 30	May 30
Emp. of Asia	May 20	May 23	May 24	May 26	May 28		Jun. 6
Emp. of Canada	Jun. 4	Jun. 7	Jun. 8	Jun. 9	Jun. 11	Jun. 17	Jun. 23
Emp. of Russia	Jun. 17	Jun. 20	Jun. 21	Jun. 23	Jun. 25		July 4

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G. MEZINGER..... 22nd Dec.	PORTUS..... 23rd Dec.
SPHINX..... 5th Jan.	CHENONCEAUX..... 5th Jan.
PORTUS..... 19th Jan.	ATHOS II..... 20th Jan.
CHENONCEAUX..... 2nd Feb.	D'ARTAGNAN..... 3rd Feb.

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THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Increase the duties on light oils. The reasons for this are the same as in the case of tobacco, viz. to balance the budget. This is an increase of 10 cents per gallon, viz. from 15 cents to 25 cents, and is estimated to yield an additional \$240,000 in a full year. The total estimated receipts from this source in 1932 are placed at \$600,000.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the resolution was carried.

Duty on Spirits.

The Colonial Treasurer moved the following resolution:—Resolved under section 41 (1) of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, Ordinance No. 9 of 1911, as amended by the Liquors Amendment Ordinance, 1931, that, in addition to the duties upon intoxicating liquors set out in the Resolution of the 26th February, 1931, published by Government Notification No. 2 of 1931, as amended by Government Notification No. 414 of 1931, the following duty shall be paid on spirituous liquors other than intoxicating liquors, namely:

On perfumed spirits, medicated spirits and toilet preparations, containing more than ten per cent. of pure alcohol by weight, \$10.00 per gallon.

Provided that the said duty of \$10.00 shall be conventional dollars reckoned as the equivalent of one shilling and eight pence sterling; and consequently to arrive at the actual amount payable in Hongkong currency, the conventional dollar shall be multiplied by 20 and divided by a figure settled by the Colonial Treasurer from time to time representing the average opening selling rates for the previous month of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for demand drafts on London and until so settled the figure shall be 12.25.

Small Cost to Public.

He said, this tax was estimated to produce \$150,000 in a full year but if the dollar remains near about 1/2d the yield will be only \$24,000. The extra cost to the general public when a bottle of perfume, or a pint of Cologne, or on a pint of the hair wash Eau de Quinine, would amount with a 1/2d dollar to \$1.40.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the resolution was carried.

Second Readings of Bills.

The following Bills were read a second time, on the proposition of the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary: "A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure," "A Bill to amend further the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900," and "A Bill to amend the Suits' Funds Ordinance, 1905."

With regard to the last named Bill, when in committee, an addition was made that it "would come into operation on the first day of January, 1932, the marginal note being the word 'commencement'."

Adjournment.

His Excellency.—The third readings will be taken at the next meeting of Council. Council stands adjourned sine die.

Finance Committee.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed at which votes totaling \$62,487 were approved. Referring to a vote of \$1,287 for Consulting Engineers fee in connection with the installation of a cinematographic plant in Hongkong, the Hon. Mr. Paterson asked what it was.

The Colonial Secretary.—It is a machine which will transmit messages, in the exact form in which they are written, by wire.

CYPRUS TROUBLE.

NAVAL AND MILITARY AID SOUGHT.

Malta, Oct. 22.

The Governor of Cyprus is understood to have wired to the Governor of Malta asking for naval assistance owing to disturbances which broke out in the island to-day.—*Reuter.*

Cairo, Oct. 22.

Communications regarding military assistance have passed between Cyprus and the Egyptian authorities.—*Reuter.*

Trouble Explained.

London, Oct. 22.

The Cyprus trouble is apparently due to Greek Nationalist agitation for union with Greece.

According to an Athens telegram, published in the French press, the Greek Orthodox Archbishop three days ago proclaimed the union of the island with Greece, on the ground that this was the desire of the population, despite the opposition of a powerful Turkish minority. The message added that members of the Cyprus legislature had tendered their resignation.—*Reuter.*

[Cyprus, situated in the Eastern Mediterranean, is an old Crown Colony. The Governor is Sir Ronald Storrs.]

EDISON'S FUNERAL.

THOUSANDS PAY TRIBUTE TO GREAT MAN.

West Orange, N.J., Oct. 22.

Thousands of silent mourners lining the streets saw the passage of the funeral cortege of Thomas Alva Edison, including Mrs. Hoover and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, to Rosedale cemetery, where the remains, enclosed in a bronze coffin, were buried beneath a giant gnarled oak, his favourite tree.

All lights all over the country were extinguished for one minute at 10 o'clock last night as a tribute to his memory.—*Reuter's American Service.*

In connection with the installation of a cinematographic plant in Hongkong, the Hon. Mr. Paterson asked what it was.

The Colonial Secretary.—It is a machine which will transmit messages, in the exact form in which they are written, by wire.

WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS.

FRENCH & AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

New York, Oct. 22.

Shrieking against a salute of nineteen guns, and the cheers of New Yorkers, greeted M. Laval when he landed by tug with his daughter Josette at 9.15 this morning from the Ile de France, which anchored in the quarantine station at 4.15 a.m.

M. Laval is only spending a few hours in New York, in the course of which he is being given an official reception, and is then taking train to Washington for another of the series of "Chequers" talks about the world's economic problems with Mr. Hoover, notably on gold, war debts and the burden of armaments.

M. Laval will be spending the week-end at Mr. Stimson's country house, and will leave for France on October 26.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Britain Pays Up.

New York, Oct. 22.

Surprise and gratification are expressed at the indication in the Federal Reserve bulletin that the Bank of England has paid off \$310,000,000 of the \$325,000,000 credit obtained from the Federal Reserve Banks in August.

It had been a foregone conclusion that the loan would be "frozen" for some time.—*Reuter's American Service.*

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

N. Y. K. LINE

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA).

From EUROPE and STRAITS

The Steamship, "DAKAR MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th October, 1931, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance has been effected. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Hongkong, 21st October, 1931.

COMMENCING SUNDAY AT THE QUEEN'S

JOHN J. SCHERCK — DORONIS

DEL RIO

"THE BAD ONE"

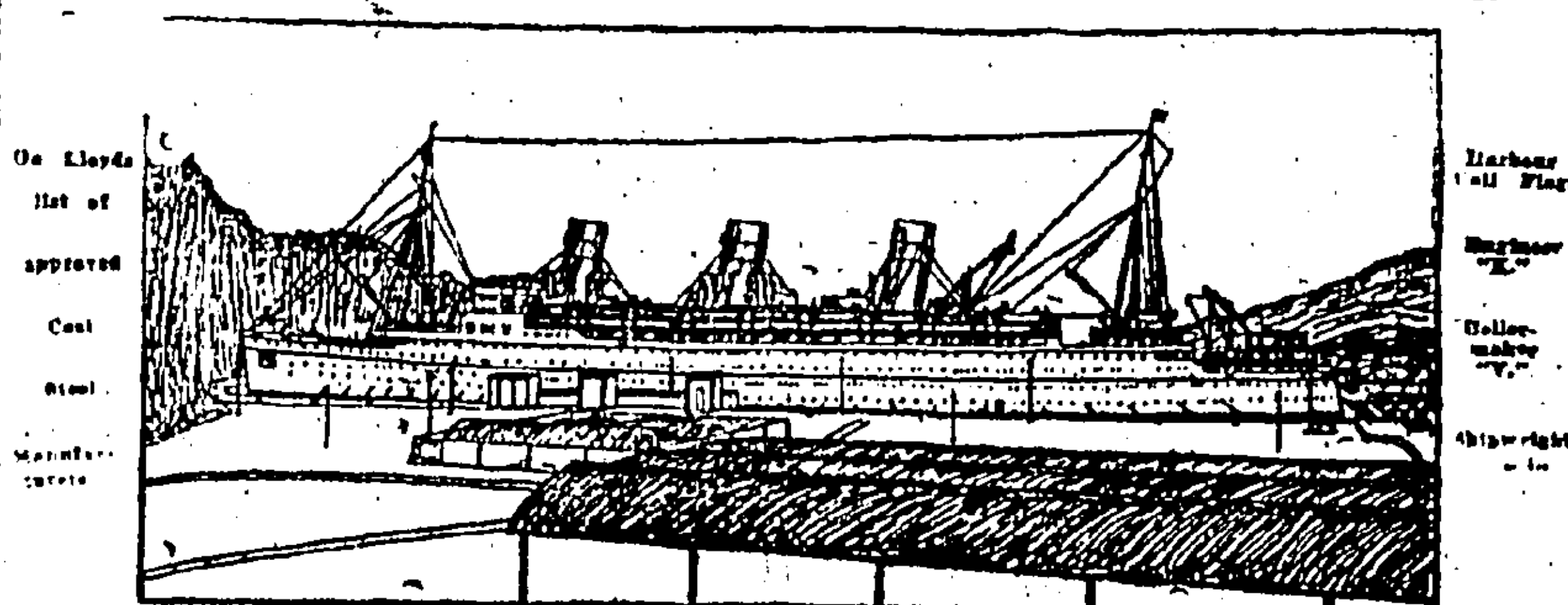
— EDMUND LOWE

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

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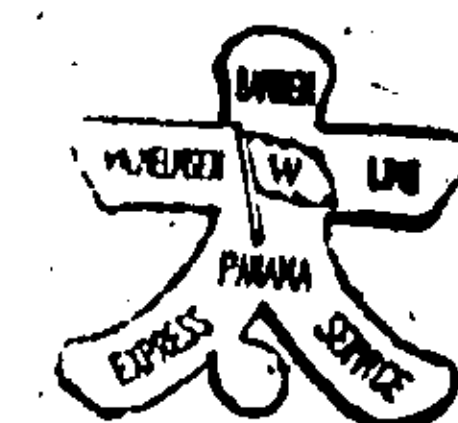


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28,000 tons Gross.

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Passengers desiring to travel, by this interesting route will find the accommodation provided well up to their expectations, and at a cost most reasonable.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for Straits, Java and Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Constantinople, Greece, Levantine Ports, Europe, etc.

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(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
*KASHMIR	9,000	24 Oct. noon.	M'sol, L'don, R'dm & A'werp
*BURDWAN	6,500	31st Oct.	M'sol, Havre, L'don, H'burg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull
*ALIPORE	5,300	4th Nov.	Straits, Colombo, B'bay & Karachi
NALDERA	16,000	7th Nov.	Bombay, M'leg & L'don
*KASHGAR	9,000	21st Nov.	M'sol, L'don, R'dm, A'werp & Hull
R. J. PUTANA	17,000	5th Dec.	Marseilles & London
*CORFU	15,000	19th Dec.	Marseilles & London
*SONALI	6,800	26th Dec.	M'sol, Havre, L'don, H'burg, Rotterdam Antwerp & Hull

*Cargo only. 1 Calls Caba Blanca. 1 Calls Djibouti.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

*SANTHA	8,000	30th Oct 3 p.m.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	12th Nov.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

*Calls Port Swettenham.

P. & O. Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

NELLORE	7,000	31 Oct 11 a.m.	Manila, Rabaul, T. N. D.
NANKIN	7,000	2nd Dec.	Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Shanghai and Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

Hong-Kong to Sydney—19 days.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via Suez.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

M. GEDONIA	11,000	24th Oct. 6 a.m.	S'hai & Kobe
KIDDERPORE	5,300	30th Oct.	S'hai, Moji & Kobe
KHIVA	9,000	1st Nov.	S'hai, Moji & Kobe
TANDA	7,000	6th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
RAJPUTANA	17,000	6th Nov.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
TAKADA	7,000	6th Nov.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
ISOMALI	6,800	14th Nov.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
CORFU	15,000	20th Nov.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
SIRDHANA	8,000	20th Nov.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
KHYBER	9,000	28th Nov.	S'hai & Kobe
TILAWA	10,000	4th Dec.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
RAWALPINDI	17,000	4th Dec.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
NANKIN	7,000	7th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka, & Yokohama

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. Parcels Measuring not more than 5 cft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing. For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to **MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,** P. & O. Bldg., Connaught Rd., C. Agents.

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Give Your Short Leave in Australia and New Zealand. Hong Kong, Sydney—19 Days.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY, 876 RETURN. "LONDON (via Australia) from 1186/15d. (Australian Newspapers on 8d.)

STEAMER	Dep Hong Kong	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Hong Kong	Dep Hong Kong
CHANGTE	Nov. 4th	Nov. 17th	Nov. 20th	Nov. 23rd	Dec. 9th
TAIPING	Dec. 12th	Dec. 12th	Dec. 12th	Dec. 12th	Jan. 6th
CHANGTE	Jan. 6th	Jan. 19th	Jan. 22nd	Jan. 25th	Feb. 9th

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DUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents—HONG KONG, SHANGHAI

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COMMENCING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20 p.m.

GIRLS! GIRLS! GIRLS!
WHAT WOULD YOU DO
If you married a man whose mother made all his decisions for him?

VIRTUOUS HUSBAND

A collecting, uproarious comedy of a man—a regular guy, too—who thought a kiss was a sin, an embrace a crime! And what his wife went through to teach him the joys of life—**WOW!**

IT'S THE LAUGH HIT OF THE YEAR!

In the cast: ELLIOTT SUGEN, R.F. J. CONNORS, JEAN ARTHUR, F. Fuller Marshall, J. C. Nugent, Allison Shipworth, Presented by Carl Laemmle, Jr., Directed by Victor Sjöström. From the play "Après l'orage" by Marcel Pagnol. Produced by Carl Laemmle, Jr.

NEXT ATTRACTION

"You say he loves you... why doesn't he defend you now? Now you need him. Where is he? Who is he? Why doesn't he dare come forward?"

THE VICE SQUAD
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MOTOR INCIDENT IN CHATER RD.

P.W.D. OFFICIAL FINED THIS MORNING.

CRASH INTO TREE.

Fines totalling \$40 were imposed on Mr. J. W. Wells of the Public Works Department on his appearance before Mr. Schofield at the Central Police Court this morning on summonses arising out of an incident in Chater Road during the early hours of the morning of October 7 last.

The defendant, who was summoned as the driver of motor car No. 3,000, was alleged to have driven the vehicle without lights, in a manner dangerous to the public in Chater Road and to have failed to obey the signals of a police officer calling upon him to stop.

In reply to all three summonses the defendant entered pleas of guilty. He remarked that he had switched his head lights on but apparently had not switched them on properly. Owing to the brightness of the locality he was not aware that the lights were not actually on. Referring to the summons accusing him of failing to stop when called up by a Police officer the defendant said that he happened to know quite a number of Police officers and mistook the signal for a wave of recognition. On the third summons, the defendant said that he did not know he had exceeded the speed limit.

Waved Back.

Sergeant Pennell told his Worship that the defendant, after getting into the car with a Chinese lady outside Messrs. Watson & Co., drove the car across the road and then suddenly reversed to the opposite side without warning. He went forward again and narrowly missed the verandah pillar, the defendant turning just in time to avoid an accident.

The defendant then drove past witness who was standing near Lee House Street and when a signal was made for him to stop he merely waved and drove on. The Police officer commandeered a public vehicle and drove up Lee House Street to Queen's Road, expecting to intercept the defendant, passing the Hongkong Cricket Club. The car had collided with a tree and the Chinese lady had been badly injured above the eye. She had been taken to Hospital and had four stitches inserted.

The defendant remarked that owing to a defect in the ignition of the car he had driven backwards and forwards on the stand as a precaution before taking the vehicle away.

On the summons for dangerous driving a fine of \$30 was imposed with fines on \$5 on each of the other two.

FORGED BANKNOTE CASE.

WOMAN GETS PRISON SENTENCE.

The woman Tam See, who was convicted by Mr. Fraser at the Kowloon Magistracy on Wednesday on the charges of being in possession of and uttering a forged \$10 Chartered Bank note, was again produced before the Court this morning.

It will be recalled that the case was adjourned from Wednesday in order to allow the police to prove a previous conviction against the woman. Sub-inspector Vincent, testified that the defendant was convicted and fined \$50 last year for keeping a sly brothel.

His Worship said it appeared to him that the defendant was only a tool, but on the other hand, a very willing one. His Worship sentenced her to four months' hard labour.

Wong Kau, the man who was arrested in Court last Wednesday, was charged with being an accessory before the fact in connexion with the charges against the woman.

Sgt. Flattery, who prosecuted, admitted that the evidence against the man was rather weak. The shop-keeper could identify him, but the former's wife, who was in the shop at the time could not.

His Worship:—I am sorry there is not enough evidence against you. You will be discharged.

INDIAN WARDER CONVICTED.

SMUGGLING TOBACCO INTO GAOL.

An Indian warder at Victoria Gaol, named Nawa Singh, got into trouble yesterday when he was found with four cakes of tobacco in circumstances which convinced the prison authorities that he was endeavouring to smuggle it into the institution.

His behaviour, said Chief Warder McLeod, who brought the warder before Mr. Williams at the Central Magistracy to-day, excited the suspicions of Warder Tucker, who reported the matter to the authorities. After interrogation by the Superintendent, in regard to four cakes of tobacco found in his possession, the Sikh was ordered to be put on the charge-sheet.

The matter, continued Mr. McLeod, would be also dealt with departmentally, and His Excellency the Governor would receive a report.

Meantime, a deterrent sentence was asked from the Court, in view of the large number of prisoners that would have to be dealt with were the tobacco distributed amongst them. Nawa Singh was fined \$200, or three months' imprisonment.

CHINA PARLEY PROMISING.

CHIANG CONFERS WITH WANG CHING-WEI.

FREEDOM OF PRESS.

Shanghai, Oct. 23. For the first time for three years, General Chiang Kai-shek conferred with the Kuomintang Leftist leader, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, at the residence of Mr. Sun Fo yesterday afternoon.

Fifteen Kuomintang high officials, representing practically all the leading factions, participated in the discussion for the solution of the Manchurian imbroglio and the reorganization of the political and party machinery at Nanking. Harmony prevailed at the conference and according to those who attended the discussion was most satisfactory.

The meeting lasted about two hours, after which General Chiang Kai-shek returned to his residence, where he talked over the situation with his political associates. Later, he departed for Nanking by aeroplane.

The Cantonese delegates are said to have proposed at the meeting that the censorship on the Chinese press should be abolished immediately and that the Canton delegates be permitted to voice their views through the newspapers.

A students' delegation, representing all the Universities and colleges here, sought an interview with Mr. Wang Ching-wei at the residence of Mr. Sun Fo immediately after his conference with General Chiang Kai-shek. Mr. Wang told the students that the country would not weaken in its policy towards Tokyo and would strive to offer the strongest of resistance.

Replying to the students' demand for the immediate resumption of political relations with the Soviet, Mr. Wang said the Government would have no objection to this demand but China would not yield in her firm stand against the dissemination of Communist propaganda in China.—Rensha.

COTTON PROBLEM.

CONFERENCE PLEA REJECTED.

Washington, Oct. 22. The Government has rejected the proposal of the Egyptian Government for an international cotton conference.—Rensha.

Convicted on a charge of theft in a house near Sung Woon-toi, two men were sentenced to six months' and three months' imprisonment respectively by Mr. Fraser at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning. It was mentioned that the defendants broke open a door of the house.

AT THE QUEEN'S TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

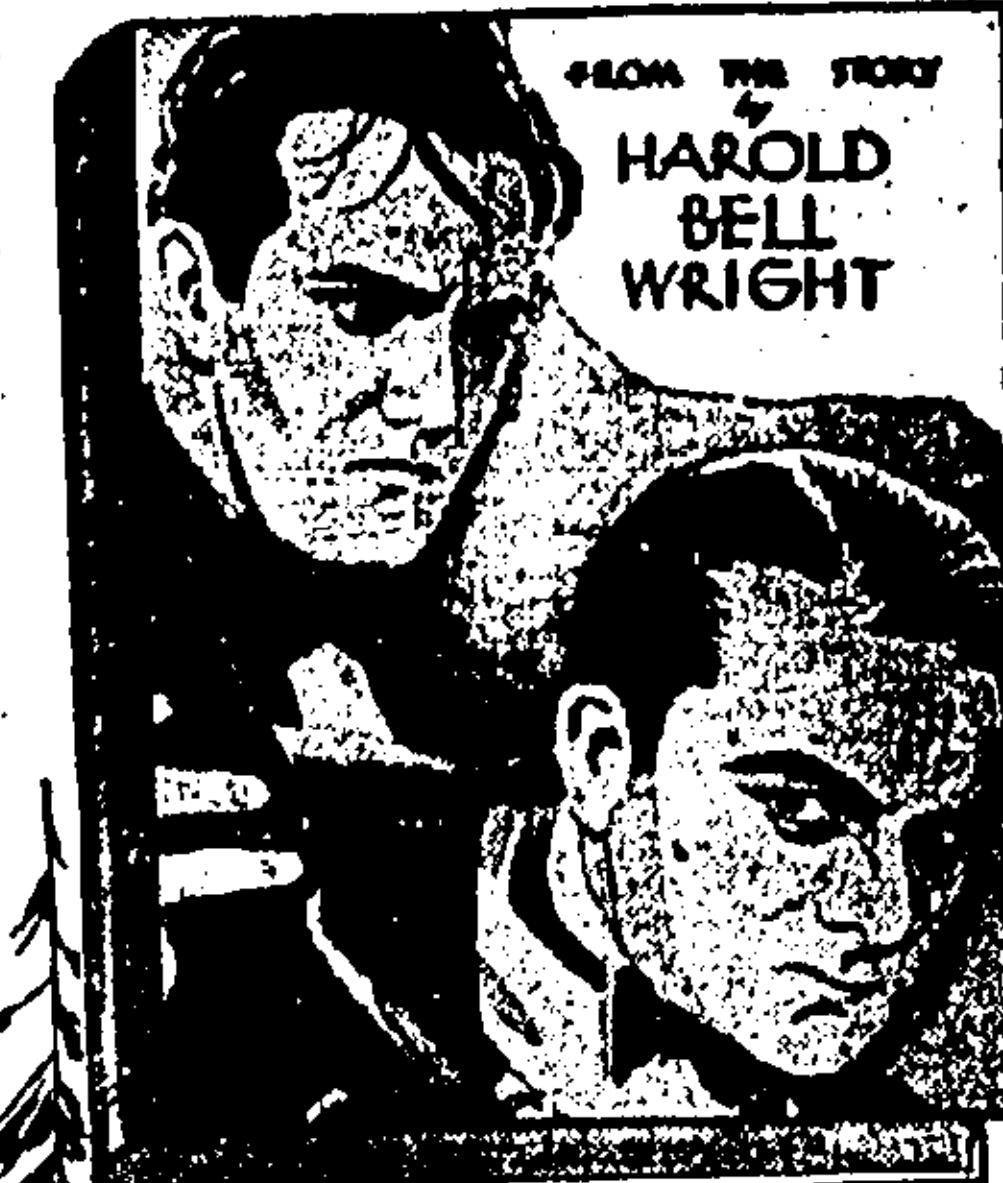
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

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THE EYES OF THE WORLD

One of the most entertaining novels ever written, made into a motion picture many times more thrilling.

AMAZING! COLOURFUL! VIVID!



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UNA MERKEE JOHN HOLLAND NANCE O'NEIL

A stirring tale of heart throbs and humour, of love and hate, joy and despair!

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

NEXT CHANGE William HAINES in "NAVY BLUES"



A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

PRINCE'S THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY ONLY, at 2.30, 7.15 & 9.15
Special matinee at 5.15 on Sat. and Sunday.

M.G.M. Presents



Just guess what is the most wonderful thing of all the most wonderful human motives? Marlon Davies will tell you what it is in a wonderful way.

Don't miss the picture.

Added Attraction:
FOX NEWS.

Commencing October 25th.

M.G.M. Production
"MADAME X"

LOCAL ESTATES.

THREE INTESTATE CASES DEALT WITH.

Local estate to the value of \$10,000 was left by the late Tam Ng-shi, widow, who died intestate at Ho Ching Li, Ho Ping District, Kwangtung, on March 20, 1931. Letters of administration have been granted to her sons and only next-of-kin, Tam Cheong-yee and Tam Cheong-kim, both of No. 8, Elgin Street.

ber 26, 1930, left Hongkong estate worth \$8,700. Letters of administration have been granted to Mr. D. H. Blake, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, who is attorney for Woo Zui-yuan, only son, No. 511, Yip Dah Hong, Hung Lung Lee, Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

Letters of administration to the estate of the late William Loka Chong, who died intestate at Hoang Sai Village, Sum Tsun, Po On District, Kwangtung, on November 16, 1930, have been granted to the widow, Man Shi, temporarily living at No. 107, Des Voeux Road Central.

ALWAYS COMFORTABLY COOL

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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

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SPENCER TRACY SIDNEY FOX
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON

Una Merkel
El Brendel
Directed by Thornton Freeland

FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS

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Through the Courtesy of THE NATIONAL FLOOD RELIEF COMMISSION, SCENES OF DEVASTATED DISTRICTS BETWEEN NANKING AND HANKOW PHOTOGRAPHED PERSONALLY BY COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH While Making an Aerial Survey for the National Flood Relief Commission

NEXT CHANGE

WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS

VIC MCLAUGHLIN
EDDIE LOWE

GRITA NISSEN
EL BRENDL

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE, TEL. 25313.